The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9. 1908. NO. 39

LOCAL NEWS.

Court week.

Congress convened Monday at Washington.

Buy your stationery, blank or printed, at the ITEM office.

The Methodist ladies cleared about twenty-three dollars at their market place Saturday.

C. C. Wright, late of the firm of Wright Bros., Mapleton, has made an assignment. W. B. Wilson is assignee.

Frank Brumbaugh, a workman in the pin mill at Smithfield, Huntingdon, had four fingers taken off at the first joint by a circular saw on Monday.

The new hall of the P. O. S. of A. at Neelyton, this county, will be dedicated Friday, December 18th. Arrangements are being perfected to make the occasion one to be remembered.

John Thompson, formerly of Mill Creek, died recently in the Odd Fellows' Home at Oakland, California, aged 57 years. He was a son of the late William Thompson, of Brady township, and a brother of Mrs. M. L. Rex, of Mapleton.

Snow and rain formed a mixture of the elements Sunday night, and Monday morning slush and mud were included in the compound. Later Monday the weatherman repented and handed out a cool dry air and since then the weather has been ideal.

At the Item stationery department you will find a line of new birthday and Christmas post cards, Christmas booklets etc. Latest designs of post cards priced from 1c to 50c. Our line of 3 for 5c cards is the best ever brought to town. We invite you to call for Christmas novelties. The stock will be choice.

About forty friends of Mr. and Mrs. William McMullen assembled at their home Saturday evening and celebrated the anniversary of Mr. McMullen's natal day by indulging in various games and partaking of choice refreshments served by the mistress of the home. Music was an enjoyable feature of the evening's entertainment. Mr. McMullen was the recipient of a number of appreciabls gifts.

Ambitious young men and ladies should learn telegraphy; for, since the new 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from $50 to $70 per month to beginners. The National Telegraph Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa., and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. R. officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars,

If a great many of the state fishermen have their wish, the open trout season for the coming year will be from May 1 to May 15, instead of from April 15 to May 15. This is the result of the fear entertained by many of the sportsmen that in a short time trout, in this state at least, will become a matter of history. The streams in the state have dried up so badly that where there was formerly good fishing now there is not a trout to be found.

The largest and most important meeting ever held by the State Grange of Pennsylvania, is in session at Altoona this week. W. T. Boring, ex-Master of the Grange of this county, is representing Mapleton Grange at this important meeting. J. W, Chilcote and wife, of Colfax, are delegates from Calvin Grange. Other members of Calvin Grange who are attending State Grange are O. M. Wright and wife, Mrs. C. M. Glasgow, W. A. Crotsley, wife and daughter, and Harry Wright.

During the prevalence of a fire which for a time threatened the destruction of his home, Oscar Muckle, of Mill Creek fell from the roof of the house Sunday afternoon while endeavoring to subdue the flames and in alighting broke the left foot at the instep and also fractured the small bone of the right leg just above the ankle joint. Dr. G. W. Simpson rendered the necessary surgical aid and the unfortunate is getting along as well as could be expected.

The recently incorporated borough of Mill Creek will have a board of health, the town council having appointed the following members to serve on the board: Dr. G. W. Simpson (president), Homer Clemens (secretary), Charles Goodman (treasurer), B. F. Goodman and I. N. Gorsuch. Dr. Simpson, having been a member of council resigned as a member of that body to serve an the board of health. Vance Westbrook was elected to fill the vacancy in council caused by the resignation of Dr. Simpson.

Mrs. David Hancock Fatally Burned.

Mount Union Times: One of the most terrible accidents that has occurred in our midst for years happened on Tuesday afternoon, when Mrs. David Hancock, who resided with her husband near town was so severely burned that she died from the effects the following morning, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1908.

Mr. and Mrs. Hancock had gone out to John Robert's farm, the next neighbor, to assist in butchering. This it seemed had been their custom for a number of years past. Besides Mr. Hancock and wife there were also William Love, Charles Madden, George Whitsel and Harry Roberts and wife who resided close by. It was in the afternoon about 2 o'clock when Mrs. Hancock raised the alarm that her clothing was afire, calling for help. The men near, Messrs. Love, Madden and Whitsel, hurried to her relief, but the wind was fanning the flames so that their assistance seemed useless. These men fought the fire with their hands and hats, finally secured an old rug and it was with much difficulty that they extinguished the flames, but not until most of the clothing was burned from the body. In agony the unfortunate woman was taken to her home as soon as possible, and Dr. McClain was summoned. However, despite all that the doctor could do, together with the care of kind friends she had been burned so badly that it was impossible for her to recover, and she passed away Wednesday morning at 9 oclock.

This terrible scene took place in course of a very few minutes and it is probable that Mrs. Hancock either got too near the kettle, or the flame to her clothing. Her suffering was intense.

Mrs. Hancock was born in Blair county, a daughter of William Wogan. Her maiden name was Margaret. In 1858 the family moved from Blair county to Hill valley.

Deceased was married to David Hancock in January 1866. They were married 42 years, thirty eight being spent at their present home. Mrs. Hancock was 60 years old.

Deceased is survived by her husband, two daughters, Mrs. John F. Stubbs of New Castle, and Miss Flora, of Philadelphia; two sons, Harry, of Pittsburg, and Edward P., of Greensburg. There are two daughters dead, Mrs. Fannie Rouse, formerly of New Castle, and Miss Tacey M., formerly of tewn.

Mrs. Hancock was an exceptionally fine woman. She was a staunch Christian. She was ever faithful to those in need—the sick, the disconsolate. She had a host of warm friends who mourn her awful death. Conscious to the last, she was glad to submit to God's will. His way, though we cannot see it always with our mortal eyes, is best.

The funeral was held from the home on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in charge of her pastor, Rev. Dr. Penepacker of the Methodist church.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school 9.30, preaching at 10.30 a. m., prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Services for next Sabbath as follows: Sabbath school 9.30 a. m., christian endeavor at 6.15 and preaching at 7.00 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

For Sunday, December 13th, the services will be as follows:—Sunday school 9.30, preaching 10.45 a. m., Y. P. C. E. at 6.00 and prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

Completing An important Index.

Prothonotary Swope and deputies are about completing an index of the roads, bridges and township divisions of the county from its organization in 1787 until 1846, when Blair county was organized, which took from us all the territory from Tyrone Forges to the top of the Allegheny mountains.

This work was directed to be done by Judge Woods on the 30th of June, 1906, at the request of the Huntingdon County Bar Association, whose members often experienced great trouble in hunting necessary date in important proceedings coming before the court. The work now drawing to a close, after more than two years of assiduous attention, required research and painstaking labor. By the first of the year the task will be completed and then the court, the lawyers and the public generally will have an index which will expedite the trial of cases, bring order out of chaos, and parallel a condition once described by Sir William Blackstone, who said: "It is not so great a difficulty to know what the law is as it is to know where to find it."—Globe.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Loren Neice is visiting friends at Smethport, Pa.

—Alvin Decker is spending a couple days this week in Altoona.

—Mrs. E. E. Bell and daughter, Lillian, are visiting friends at Port Royal.

—Mrs. T. J. Swiler, of Mill Creek, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday afternoon.

—Israel Shapiro and family, of Orbisonia, were Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—Joseph Patton and family, of Altoona, are visiting among Mapleton friends this week.

—Miss Inez Starr, of Three Springs, spent Sunday with Mrs. B. B. Shore and sons on Main street.

—Howard Himes, of Braddock, is visiting his brother, E. R. Himes and family in this place.

—John R. Robley, of Mount Union, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Robley, in this place Sunday.

—M. R. Brenneman, of Smithfield, well known in this section of the county, was a visitot to Mapleton last Saturday.

—Mrs. H. C. Fisher, who had been spending the past ten days with friends in Huntingdon, returned home vesterday morning.

—Merchant L. M. Dell, who is badly crippled with rheumatism, was unable to be at his store on Monday on account of that complaint

—Mr. and Mrs. William Deeters, of Mill Creek, are the happy parents of a new son which arrived in their home Monday morning.

—Superintendent C. A. Preston, of the middle division P. R. R., and a party of officials were in town last Friday inspecting company property.

—Thomas Grady the always up-to-date proprietor of the Clairndon, has secured the services of a colored cook who is pleasing all who dine at Mapleton's popular hostelry.

—Rev. J. H Ake and bride returned to Mapleton to-day after a two-weeks' wedding trip to eastern cities and a short vist to the home of the groom's parents at Williamsburg.

—J. Frank Adams, a state senator of the Centennial state, departed for his home in Denver, Col., Friday after spending some time with his parents and numerous friends in Mount Union.

Patrick Duffy, who has been a resident of Mapleton and vicinity for the past eight years, has purchased the lower farm of William Mills in Love valley for $800 and will take possession April 1. 1909.

—Herbert Henderson, of Altoona, who has been employed as freight caller for the past three years, has been transfered to the Seventh St. shops at that place. He is the son of S. L. Henderson of this place.

—Rev, G. R. Alban, pastor of the Mapleton charge of the U. B. church, last Sunday evening commenced a protracted meeting at the Wayne appointment of the charge. During the progress of the meeting preaching at this place will be held each Sunday morning.

—Vance Westbrook, of Mill Creek, is at present engaged in prospecting for fire clay on his land about two miles northeast of that town. He has a shaft sunk to a depth of about thirty feet and the prospects for a successful find are very flattering. Mill Creek, with her abundant natural resources, bids fair to rank well in the line of industrial pursuits.

—G. W. McCarl, night watchman at the Keystone works of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, last Wednesday night was severely scalded about the face and over the left eye while heating coffee about midnight. He had taken coffe in a molasses can which was equipped with a tight-fitting lid and at lunch time he placed the can over a fire to heat. He failed to loosen the lid and as the coffee became hot, steam formed and blew off the lid, burning him severely.

—Frank Johnson, aged 51 years, a traveling salesman, of Rutland, Vermont, arrived in Mount Union Monday evening on fast line and in decending the stone steps leading from the depot to the street, fell causing severe contusions of the right knee joint and spraining the muscles of the right thigh. He was removed to the Kenmar Holel and Company Physician Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, summoned. The doctor arrfved in Mount Union on Mail Express and rendered the necessary aid for the relief of the injured one.

Court Notes.

The regular term of December court convened at 1.15 o'clock Monday, Hon. Joseph M. Woods, Harris Richardson and W. E. Lightner on the bench.

Forty-seven constables were sworn to their returns.

Twenty-one grand jurors were sworn and Adam Stouffer appointed foreman. George B. Hericane, Frank O'Connor and Hon. E. O. Rogers were excused as grand jurors.

J. J. Kemler was appointed constable to wait upon grand jury and J. H. Stone and Harry Ault were appointed constables to wait upon petit juries.

John Starr, of Springfield township, was excused as a petit juror, H. W. Hileman did not respond and B. F. Douglas is deceased.

The court directed that the jury commissioners take from the wheel the names of all persons therein and make a new selection of persons to the number of 650 sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors in the respective courts of the county during the ensuing year. The Prothonotary was directed in the same order to issue the proper writs of venire to draw jurors according to the standing order of the court.

S. G. Rudy, Esq., was appointed to audit the accounts of the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder.

Report of the commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of Prudence and Margaret Dean, of Cassville, was approved, and the petitioner Della DeForrest, directed to pay the costs. The commission found the ladies to be of sound mind, in fairly good health for persons of their age, and harmless.

Report of viewers to view and vacate road in Shirley township, from Mount Union borough line to old county bridge was confirmed absolutely.

The sale of the realty of the Heffner estate in Walker township to J. Stewart Africa for $5000, was confirmed nisi, and if no exceptions be filed thereto within four days Prothonotary was directed to mark same confirmed absolutely, and thereupon the master, W. M. Henderson, Esq., is authorized and directed to execute deed to purchaser.

Rule was awarded upon Ida Matthews to show cause why judgment No. 56, Sept. 7, 1908, should not be opened and defendant let into a defense; writ of fi. fa. stayed, lien of levy to remain. Returnable to January argument court.

H. H. Waite, Esq., assignee of D. S. Cumming, was authorized to sell at public sale, Thursday January 14, 1909, tract of land in Morris township, for payment of debts.

In the matter of Juniata College vs. M. G. Brumbaugh, et al. extra territorial service was awarded on Sallie Livingood by post and publication.

In the matter of H. C. Zeigler and William McGowan vs. Wagner & Mudhersbaugh and McNitt—Huvett Lumber company rule was awarded upon defendants requiring them to file abstract of title and a specification of all special facts and equitable matter upon which they intend to rely on the trial of said cause.

In the case of Dr. W. H. Boggs vs. A. L Walton and T. R. Walton, court directed judgment to be entered in favor of plaintiff and against defendants upon the scire facias for want of an affidavit of defence, amount to be computed by the prothonotary.

Report of viewers appointed to view site for a proposed county bridge over Shoup's Run and the track of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain railroad on road leading from Barnettstown to Minersville was confirmed nisi.

Report of re-reviewers appointed to re-review private road for T. G. Crownover in Miller township, was confirmed absolutely.

C. C. Brewster, Esq., appointed master in divorce proceedings of Harriet B. Amsler vs. Ira G. Amsler.

R. W. Williamson, Esq., appointed master in divorce proceedings of Scott G. Gutshall vs. Bessie Gutshall. D. H. Myers, Esq., appointed master in divorce proceedings of Thomas C. Green vs. Catharine Green.

W. W. Chisolm, Esq., appointed master in divorce proceedings of Martha J. Platt vs. James Platt.

Luenda Reed, administratrix of George W. Reed, late of the borough of Huntingdon, authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

George G. Steel, administrator of George Dailey, late of Jackson township, authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

Report of David H. Myers, Esq., auditor appointed to distribute balance in hands of Milton Bullit, administrator of Margaret Brooks Smith, late of Huntingdon, confirmed nisi.

Report of Howard L. Henderson, Esq., auditor appointed to distribute funds in hands of G. D. Cornelius, administrator of Harry W. Dougherty, late of Huntingdon confirmed nisi.

Walter Brenneman and Annie Yocum, administrators of Ethelinda Brenneman, late of Porter township, authorized to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

Sale of real estate of Henrietta Willard, late of Porter township, to George M. Woods confirmed nisi.

Sale of real estate of G. Dorsey Wood, late of Mapleton, to Ada V. Spangler confirmed nisi.

Sale of real estate of Mary E. Cox, late of Orbisonia to David H. Warsing, confirmed nisi.

William F. Hillier, of Tyrone, appointed guardian of Virginia Ale, Esther E. Ale, and Enlalia M. Ale, minor children of John and Minnie B. Ale.

James Nolder appointed guardian of Mary Nolder and Hazel Nolder, minor children of Martin L. Nolder deceased.

In the partition of the real estate of Caleb Brown, late of Springfield township, deceased. Joseph A Harklerode appeared in open court and elected to accept real estate at the appraised valuation of $350.

John Shields and Ken Shields appointed appraisers to set aside the real estate of Christian Glock, late of Shirley township, deceased, for his widow, Addie M. Glock, without administration.

Sale of real estate of John P. Smith late of Union township, deceased, confirmed nisi.

Frank Deberrier and Jim Deberrier, two Italians who lived at Mill Creek, plead guilty to selling liquor without license. Frank was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, costs of prosecution and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of sixty days. Sentence was suspended as to Jim.

Charles Wenzel, of Mount Union, plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery and was sentenced to pay costs of prosecution.

Thomas Mason, of Dublin township, plead guilty to a charge of statutory rape upod a three-year-old child. As Thomas is but sixteen years of age the court sentenced him to the Reform school at Morganza.

Henry Hook, Jr., was found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Sentence was suspended.

The grand jury ignored the bill charging Wm. Dorsey, of Dudley, with assault and battery and directed county to pay costs of prosecution.

A jury was called and sworn in the case charging J. E. Cree with selling unwholesome meat but before the case was given to the jury the parties decided to compromise the matter.

The appeal of D. S. Zern, a drover, from judgment rendered against him by Justice James Kelly in favor of M. R. Robb to recover $32.00, the price of a cow that died before consumation of deal was called for trial Tuesday morning. By direction of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Mr. Robb.

The case against A. L. Whitsel for selling liquor without a license was called Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Whitsel not appearing his recognizance was forfeited, whereupon his bondsman and the sheriff started in search of Mr. Whitsel. They brought him into court in an intoxicated condition when the court adjudged him in contempt and sentenced him to pay costs of contempt proceedings and be confined in jail until February sessions.

The case of Commonwealth vs. William Clark, charged with breaking and entering with intent to commit a felony is on trial this morning. As witnesses in this trial Frank Campbell and Arthur Hampton have been brought from the Western penitentiary and Porter Kennedy and Frank Barber from the Pennsylvania Indusfrial Reformatory.

Goldman & Co. Brokers, of New York city, who are disposing of the stock of Shapiros' department store at Mapleton, have a change of advertieement in this issue. Mr. Goldman has marked the goods so low that every item is a special bargain at the price. The sale goes merrily on.

The Mapleton Item

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Discipline of the right sort, recalls the Dallas News, begins at the knee of the mother.

Alas! It was a joke, that story from Paris about women's hats going to be small as saucers in the near future, exclaims the New York Herald. We are told by high authority that the persons who brought over the story were not milliners, but dressmakers, with whom the wish was father to the thought.

Does the aeroplane come as a winged dove of peace, demands the Brooklyn Eagle? Will our hard hitting navy and our coast defences be curiosities of a barbaric past 50 years from now? Not much. Pretty soon we shall hear a demand from Washington for a hard ramming aeroplane —one that can slash through any 20 English, French, German or Japanese birds of equal weight and make them look like shredded battle flags. War has only just begun to get interesting.

In the United States the man who has become a multi-millionaire has made a success of his life whether he got his millions by industry and thrift or by forming a trust or gambling in stocks or some other process at the public's expense. The less labor and the more shrewdness by which he became rich the more he is admired by a certain class of the American public, avers the New York World. The clash of the English view with the American view will be good for both. It will knock some of the conceit out of the Britisher and it will tend to modify the American view that to win is the greatest thing in life.

Brigadier-General Harry H. Bandholtz, chief of the Philippine constabulary, when in Detroit talked to a News reporter thus: "People are mistaken about Manila. They imagine that it's a city of huts, but we have houses as fine as some of the finest in Detroit. The weather there is never as warm as it gets in Detroit during the summer. Our street car system, which by the way, is controlled by Charles Swift, a former Detroit man, is as fine a system as any city in this country can boast of. We also have our water works system and our sewerage system. Manila is as well lighted a city as you'd care to see. These improvements haven't cost the United States government anything. People imagine that the United States pays for everything, and often wonder whether the United States is getting back from the Philippines what it's spending. The municipal funds in Manila pay all public expenses. The public taxes cover all improvements."

Prof. Fahlbeck gives us a historical sketch of what is, perhaps, the most interesting nobility in Europe. Once all-powerful, this began to lose power under Gustavus Wasa, and Charles XI., with the help of the merchant class, gave it the political coup de grace in 1680, only a few years before our own revolution. Of the 3000 noble families in Sweden at least three-quarters are of Swedish or Finnish origin, and the Bernadotte dynasty is only responsible for some 150 creations. The weakest point in the order seems to be its want of vitality, only one family having lasted more than 300 years, while only 20 have passed their second century. This Prof. Fahlbeck explains by the number of bachelors to be found among its ranks, and also to the paucity of children with which the better class in Sweden seem to be blessed—a complaint of which we have heard something elsewhere. Yet Swedes, as a rule, make good husbands, and the attention of the fair American might be profitably turned to their nobility when all the eligible English dukes have been captured. Meanwhile the aristocratic form of Swedish society and that of Norway, where Prof. Fahlbeck tells us there are only five noble families, amply explains the difference in this ill-matched union.

THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY.

Have you heard of the household fairy
sweet,
Who keeps the home so bright and neat?
Who enters the rooms of boys and girls,
And finds lost marbles or smooths out
curls?
Who mends the rent in a girlie's frock—
Or darns the hole in a Tomboy's sock?
If you don't believe it is true, I say
You may search and find her this very
day,
In your home.

You must not look for a maiden fair,
With starry eyes and golden hair;
Her hair may be threaded with silver gray,
But one glance of her eyes drives care
away,
And the touch of her hand is so soft and
light
When it smooths out a place for your
head at night.
If you know of some one just like this,
My household fairy you cannot miss—
It's "Mother."

—Alice B. Huling, in St. Nicholas.

An Intercepted Letter.

"Well," said Aurora, "what shall we do now?" The dreary equinoctial rain was over; the oblique autumn sun glinted on matted drifts of wet leaves and pools of water in the road; a solitary red chrysanthemum lifted its tufts of flowers under the window. They had opened the windows wide to let in the air and light, after great-aunt Miriam's funeral. There was the wheel-marks and deep ground ruts yet in the road, where the hearse had been driven up to the gate; but the yellow hickory leaves, fluttering down like golden rain at every gust of wind, were fast obliterating them.

Grand-aunt Miriam was dead and laid to rest in a sunny corner of the village churchyard, and Adeline and Aurora were left alone in the world.

"I'm sure," said the Widow Allston, who lived in the next house, "I don't know what's to become o' them gals. They ain't been brought up to do nothin'. And they're dreadful ordinary-lookin' gals. They wasn't pretty when they was young, and the youngest on 'em is turned forty now."

And that was precisely the problem which was in Aurora Field's mind when she sat before the crackling fire, with her elbows on her knees and her chin in her hands, and looked dreamily across the hearthstone at her sister Adeline.

"What can we do?" said Adeline, who was the meeker and less enterprising spirit of the two.

"We've got to live," declared Aurora.

"Oh, of course—we've got to live."

"And we've got nothing to live upon but this old house and thirty acres of rocky, up-hill ground!" said Aurora. "Grand-aunt Miriam's pension died with her, and she never saved a penny out of it—though, indeed, how could she, poor old thing? And I don't see that there's anything left for us but to keep boarders."

"But who will board with us?" said Adeline, in her feeble, inefficient way.

Aurora shrugged her shoulders impatiently.

"You never had any faculty, Addie," said she, "and I s'pose it's too late for you to begin to reform now. But I should think you might have had the common sense to put two and two together. Ain't there that big red brick factory a-buildin' by Lemming's Falls, and won't it be full o' girls in two months' time? And won't they be glad to have a handy place to board? I've been counting up—there are four-five, six rooms we could spare, as well as not. And I'm a pretty decent cook if I could get the materials to cook with, and I s'pose you could, at least, look after the rest of the house?"

"Yes, I could do that, I think!" said meek Adeline, who always had a sense of inferiority in her sister's presence. "At least I would try!"

"Then," said Aurora, "let's go right to work, and get the house thoroughly cleaned the very first thing."

"Now?" gasped Adeline.

"Of course, now! Do you suppose I meant next year?" retorted her sister, irately. "The house is full of old truck and furniture, and will have to have half a dozen bonfires, at least, before things'll be decently cleared out. And we've got to do it ourselves, Adeline! We can't afford to hire any one to help us. And so the sooner we begin the better."

"Yes, I suppose so!" assented Adeline.

So, the next morning the Field girls set themselves diligently to work. Aurora had a certain hard-headed energy of purpose that rather enjoyed toil and bustle, but poor Adeline's heart failed within her at the prospect. The tears came into her eyes, as she took Grand-aunt Miriam's old faded clothes and books and papers out of the musty-smelling drawers.

"Where am I to put these?" she asked.

"Burn 'em!" was her sister's curt reply.

Adeline looked aghast. Grand-aunt Miriam had been a stern old tyrant to her, it was true—a domineering mistress who had exacted everything from her, and gave her, in return, nothing but the merest subsistence. Grand-aunt Miriam had ruthlessly crushed in the bud that one only little love affair which she had ever known. Not, she thought, that she had any right to call it a love affair, at all. Doctor Hunt—he was only a young medical student then—had walked home from the historical lectures with her, one bleak March evening, and Grand-aunt Miriam had never asked him to come in and warm himself.

"If you're going to keep company with any one, Adeline," the old woman had sourly uttered, "let it be with some one that can support you decently. I hain't no faith in these sproutin' doctors."

That was the end of it. Doctor Hunt never came again, and poor Adeline remained an ungathered rose upon the family stem. She had liked Francis Hunt; she had even wild enough to fancy that he liked her. But Grand-aunt Miriam had decided the matter for her, as she decided everything else.

Yet, in spite of this, poor Adeline cried when she put the old woman's dog-eared books and crumpled papers into the fire, with the yellow letters that Grand-uncle Fossett had written her before they were married, and the lock of faded flaxen hair that she had cut from the coffined head of her only baby, dead sixty years since.

"This letter is a different color from the rest," she said mechanically, as she sorted out the discolored heap. "Look, Aurora, do you think—"

She checked herself abruptly as she fitted on a pair of spectacles (that first concession to the standard of approaching old age and scrutinized the folded piece of paper still more closely.

"Why," she said, "the seal ain't broken! Why, it's directed to me!"

It was directed to her, and in Doctor Hunt's peculiar, angular handwriting that she would have known if she had seen it in China or Patagonia. She turned pale and began to tremble.

"Why, Addie, what's the matter?" said Aurora, looking up from the chest of mildewed garments, which she was examining.

"Don't come near me?" flashed out Addie. "It's my letter—I'm going to read it myself!"

Aurora looked at her in silence.

"It's from Doctor Hunt!" gasped poor Adeline. "Written twenty odd years ago, and asking me to be his wife. And Grand-aunt Miriam had hidden it away, and I never knew anything of it. Oh, Aurora! Oh, Aurora, what must he have thought?"

And the poor, faded little woman burst into tears—the tears which in middle age are so fearfully unbecoming!

"It's queer, ain't it?" said Aurora.

"What would you do, Aurora?" faltered Adeline. "Would you go to him —would you—"

"I don't know what I would do," Aurora answered slowly. "Twenty years ago is twenty years ago!"

"But he wrote this letter to me, and I never got it! And he has a right to an answer!"

"Yes, I s'pose he has."

Adeline thought it over all day. There was no more work for her. She sat at the window with the time-yellowed letter in her lap, staring out at the autumn leaves as they floated down through the misty air outside, thinking —thinking! Aurora glanced at her sometimes, but she did not speak. She herself, a hard-favored, masculine woman, had never had a lover; she could not help feeling a secret reverence for the sister who had attained this crown of womanhood.

At sunset Adeline re-arranged her hair, bathed her face, and tied on her little crepe bonnet, with the stiff, white frill in front.

"What are you going to do?" Aurora asked.

"I am going to him," said Adeline. "I'm going to show him this letter, and tell him all—how it happened."

But as she trudged along the leaf-carpeted autumn lanes Doctor Hunt's carriage whirled by. He was sitting in it, and he was not alone. As Adeline stopped and looked after it, the doctor checked his horse. A pretty, red-cheeked girl got out. And then the doctor drove on. Still Adeline stood there, looking at the dust that followed the wheels.

"Oh, Adeline," said Eustacia Bent, "we were just going to your house! I wanted to see if I could get you and Aurora to do some sewing for me. Doctor Hunt was taking me there when I met you. He has asked me to be his wife. I am to be married to him in January."

Eustacia Bent's fair, dimpled face was all aglow; her blue, long-lashed eyes shone like stars; the roses of last June were not pinker than her cheeks. She was two-and-twenty, Adeline Field was forty. The elder woman, with a pang recognized the contrast, and in that moment all the newly revived hope died out of her heart forever.

"No," she said, "we can't take in any sewing. We're getting ready for boarders. We are busy. I guess you'll have to get some one else, Eustacia. But—but I wish you joy, all the same. I hope you'll be very happy—you and Doctor Hunt."

She turned and crept home again. The sun had dipped below the horizon now; the air was chill, and gray, and frosty—fit omen of her coming years of solitude. As she walked spiritless along she felt as if her heart were a lump of lead within her.

"Well?" Aurora breathlessly asked, as she re-entered the dismal old house where the neglected fire was dying out on the iron dogs, and a melancholy cricket chirped on the hearth. "What did he say?"

"Nothing; I haven't spoken to him," said Adeline, mournfully. "I met Eustacia Bent. She's going to be married to him in January, and that ends the whole thing."

She took the letter from her pocket and threw it on the embers. It blazed fitfully up, and then went out in a little drift of gray ashes, and with it died out all the the light and life of Adeline Field's heart.

"Yes," said Aurora, "that ends the whole thing."

Grand-aunt Miriam, sleeping under the churchyard wall, might have been content. She had had her own way. —Waverley Magazine.

FIFTY DEGREES BELOW.

On the Trail Between Chilcoot Pass and St. Michael.

He travels fastest who travels alone * * * but not after the frost has dropped below zero fifty degrees or more.—Yukon Code.

Day had broken cold and gray, exceedingly cold and gray, when the man turned aside from the main Yukon trail and climbed the high earth-bank, where a dim and little-travelled trail led eastward through the fat spruce timber-land. It was a steep bank, and he paused for breath at the top, excusing the act to himself by looking at his watch. It was nine o'clock. There was no sun or hint of sun, though there was not a cloud in the sky. It was a clear day, and yet there seemed an intangible pall over the face of things, a subtle gloom that made the day dark, and that was due to the absence of sun. This fact did not worry the man. He was used to the lack of sun. It had been days since he had seen the sun, and he knew that a few more days must pass before that cheerful orb, due south, would just peep above the sky-line and dip immediately from view.

The man flung a look back along the way he had come. The Yukon lay a mile wide and hidden under three feet of ice. On top of this ice were as many feet of snow. It was all pure white, rolling in gentle, snow-covered undulations where the ice-jams of the freeze-up had formed. North and south, as far as his eye could see, it was unbroken white, save for a dark hair-line that curved and twisted from around the spruce-covered island to the south, and that curved and twisted away into the north, where is disappeared behind another spruce-covered island. This dark hair-line was the trail—the main trail—that led south five hundred miles to the Chilcoot Pass, Dyea, and salt water; and that led north seventy miles to Dawson, and still on to the north a thousand miles to Nulate, and finally to St. Michael on Bering Sea, a thousand miles and a half thousand more.

But all this—the mysterious, far-reaching hair-line trail, the absence of sun from the sky, the tremendous cold, and the strangeness and weirdness of it all—made no impression on the man. It was not because he was long used to it. He was a newcomer in the land, a chechaquo, and this was his first winter. The trouble with him was that he was without imagination. He was quick and alert in the things of life, but only in the things, and not in the significance. Fifty degrees below zero meant eighty-odd degrees of frost. Such fact impressed him as being cold and uncomfortable, and that was all. It did not lead him to meditate upon his frailty as a creature of temperature, and upon man's frailty in general, able only to live within certain narrow limits of temperature; and from there on it did not lead him to the conjectural field of immortality and man's place in the universe. Fifty degrees below zero stood for a bite of frost that hurt and that must be guarded against by the use of mittens, ear-flaps, warm moccasins and thick socks. Fifty degrees below zero was to him just precisely fifty degrees below zero. That there should be anything more to it than that was a thought that never entered his head.—From Jack London's "To Build a Fire" in the Century.

To the Family's Profit.

"Your family seem to enjoy going to Europe."

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "Mother and the girls have observed that I am weak on getting the value of foreign money. Things are ordered and paid for before I have time to make any intelligent inquiries as to the expense."—Washington Star.

And Then Did She?

Customer—What is the price of the duck?

Little Girl—Please, mum, it's three shillings. But mother says, if you grumble, it's two-and-six!—Punch.

Electric railways of the United States have attained a trackage of over 40,000 miles, nearly one-fifth that of the steam lines.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR DECEMBER 13.

Subject: Solomon Dedicates the Temple, 1 Kings 8—Golden Text, Ps. 122:1—Commit Verses 10, 11—Read 1 Kings Chs. 5-8.

TIME.—1004 B. C. PLACE.—Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION.—**I. The Gathering at Jerusalem to Dedicate the Temple. 1, 2.** Great national gatherings for religious purposes were one of the marked features of the life of God's chosen people Israel. Not only had they their three regular yearly feasts (Ex. 23:14-17) but there were special gatherings for special occasions like this (cf. Josh. 23:2; 24:1; 1 Chron. 28:1). Sometimes, as in the case before us, the regular and the special were combined (cf. Ezra 3:1-6). The Israelites when walking with God took plenty of time for due acknowledgment of God's godness, and for the cultivation of their moral and spiritual life. The dedication of the temple occupied seven days, and was immediately followed by the regular yearly Feast of Tabernacles (2 Chron. 7:8-10). There were in all fourteen days of confession of sin (for the Day of Atonement occurred on the tenth day of this month, Lev. 23:27, which would be the third day of the seven days of the dedication), of thanksgiving and worship and prayer. No wonder that God manifested Himself to them in such a glorious way. The immediate purpose of this great national gathering of all the leading people of the nation was that they might bring up "the ark of the covenant" with due honor. All the senators of the nation were there, but none of them presumed to touch the ark that stood for God's presence in their midst. God had appointed that only "the sons of Kohath" should bear the ark (Nu. 4, 15 B). On this occasion the most important of the sons of Kohath, the descendants of Aaron, the priests themselves, bore the ark (cf. Josh. 3:6, 14, 15; 6:6; De. 31:9; 1 Chron. 15: 2, 11-15). Not only the ark, but the entire tabernacle, which up to this time had been at Gibeon, was brought up. Sacrifices and offerings expressing confession of sin, trust in atonement through blood, consecration and communion with God, were offered in countless profusion. By the "oracle of the house" is meant the most Holy Place reserved for the ark (ch. 6:19-22). In this most Holy Place the ark was placed under the sheltering wings of the Cherubim (cf. ch. 6:27; Ex. 25:20-23). At the time the record contained in this book was written everything still remained just as it was arranged the day of dedication (v. 8). The ark contained the two tables of stone which Moses had hewed out at Horeb, and on which Jehovah Himself had written "the ten words" (or commandments) (De. 10:1-5, R. V.). These "ten words" were God's covenant with Israel (Ex. 34:27, 28, R. V.). Hence the ark that contained them was called "the ark of the covenant." With the law of God perfectly kept within, and its blood-sprinkled mercy seat above, where God met His people (Ex. 25:20-22), it was a remarkable type of Christ. These ten words were also called "the testimony," because they were God's witness to the truth and to His will. There was absolutely nothing else in the ark but these two tables of stone. Besides the ark, in the tablernacle, were the pot of manna (Ex. 16:33, 34) and Aaron's rod that budded (Nu. 17:10, 11). As these were by divine commandment so closely associated with the ark of testimony, the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews regards them as being in it. (The Greek preposition translated "in" has a wider meaning and use than our word "in.") Only the law which Jehovah Himself had written was actually inside the ark. The complete Mosaic law (not merely the ten words) written out in full by the hand of Moses, was beside the ark of the covenant, in the tabernacle (De. 31:26), and afterwards in the temple, where it was found when the temple was being repaired in the days of Josiah (1 K. 22:1-20).

II. The House of Jehovah Filled With the Glory of Jehovah, 10, 11, 62, 63. When everything was complete, and the temple was left emptied of all else for God Himself, He came down and filled it with His own ineffable glory. When everything is in place, and we have presented ourselves to God to be His temple, and have taken off our hands, He will come and fill us too with His glory. "The cloud" that "filled the house of the Lord" was the Shekinah glory of His own awful presence (Le. 16:2; Ex. 13:21; 14:24; 16:10; 24:16-18; 2 Chron. 5:13, 14). When the conditions are met to-day, God just as really and manifestly, and far more blessedly, fills His house with His glory. In a similar way Jehovah had filled the tabernacle with His glory when that was set up, and everything finished according to His word (Ex. 40:34, 35). And He again filled the temple when Solomon had finished his prayer (2 Chron. 7:1-3). We have a far more abiding privilege than Israel; for it is ours to constantly behold the glory of God in the person of Jesus Christ (2 Cor. 3:18; 4:6; Jno. 1:14).

The Result of Long Ages.

The institutions of any age are merely the crystallized opinions about God of the age preceding.

READING RAVAGED BY EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID

Farmers Pollute Watershed Despite Inspectors' Protests.

THERE HAVE BEEN 552 CASES

Citizens and Municipal and State Officials Join Forces to Fight the Disease — The Epidemic Has Been Raging Since November 18.

Reading, Pa.—Reading is in the midst of a terrible epidemic of typhoid fever. It began November 18, and up to the present time 552 cases and fifteen deaths have been reported.

Mayor William Rick and the local Board of Health called on State Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon on November 28 for assistance, and two days later he sent eighty State inspectors and a squad of trained nurses here in charge of Chief Engineer F. Herbert Snow and Chief Medical Inspector Dr. A. B. Moulton.

The epidemic is attributed to the water supply obtained from the Maiden Creek stream, several miles north of the city. The inspectors have already found various sources of pollution.

Notices asking people to boil water and milk have been placed in street cars, hotels, theatres and all public places, and all houses in which typhoid exists have been placarded. The trained nurses are making a campaign of education. For this purpose the city is divided into districts, and the nurses are visiting each home where the fever exists and instructing the inmates in methods of preventing infection.

The health authorities have notified all milk dealers not to serve customers with milk in bottles or such containers as are again collected for use. The Superintendent of Schools, proprietors of hotels, manufacturing concerns, department stores and others employing labor have been notified that water for drinking purposes must be boiled for twenty minutes.

The epidemic rages chiefly in the northern section of the city, where the water supply is not filtered. There are very few cases in the southern section of the city. The Thirteenth Ward, the largest in the city, has 250 cases. In one family a mother and five children are down with the disease. In a little home in a narrow street a mother died of typhoid and two children are ill. One of the nurses found food left by the patients lying on the table, to be used later by other members of the household. A force of inspectors with Superintendent Emil Nuehling of the Water Department, went over the Maiden Creek watershed again to search for the source of pollution.

The State officers gave out the following statement:

"The inspectors found that, in spite of every effort, a number of farmers have continued to pollute the stream. In some instances the property owners refuse to listen to the instructions of the State officials. They said that for years they had been allowing their disease-breeding sewage to go into Maiden Creek and did not propose to be interrupted in this practice."

The recalcitrants will be prosecuted.

At the call of Mayor Rick delegates representing various churches and charitable organizations have met and pledged themselves to give every possible aid to the needy victims of the epidemic.

"We will gladly give up our social teas and bridge," said one society leader after the meeting, "and work for the poor sufferers."

Councils have voted $5000 to fight the epidemic and will vote more if it is needed. It is estimated that it will cost at least $20,000 to stamp it out.

It is not certain that the water alone is responsible, and the State health officers are investigating conditions on every dairy farm from which Reading gets its milk.

FINED $13,500 FOR REBATING.

Chesapeake and Ohio and Shipper Admit Offenses in Virginia.

Richmond, Va.—By agreement of counsel, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and W. R. Johnson & Co., pleaded guilty to rebating before Judge Waddill lately. The railroad was fined $9000 and W. R. Johnson & Co. $4500.

Counsel for the defense stated that their principals knew nothing of the violations as alleged, but that they felt that conviction was certain owing to the indiscretion of their agents. The proceedings followed the verdict of the jury in the same court the day before finding A. P. Gilbert, Assistant General Freight Agent of the railroad, not guilty.

Must Not Ship to "Dry" Districts.

The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decided in the case of the Portner Brewing Company against the Southern Express Company that, while common carriers must receive shipments for delivery to parties in "dry" territory, wholesalers, brewers, distillers and manufacturers cannot avail themselves of that right.

Bank Robbers Escape With $1000.

Robbers dynamited the safe of the Byron State Bank at Sterling, Ill., escaping with $1000. The dynamite charge wrecked the building.

DEAD WOMAN'S HOME LOOTED

Widow's House Robbed in Philadelphia and Death Unexplained.

Furs, Gowns and Old Master's Oil Painting Are Among the Objects Missing.

Philadelphia.—It has been learned that $90,000 worth of jewels, furs, gowns and masterpieces of art disappeared from 1239 North Broad street, the home of Mrs. George Wood, a rich widow, who was found dead there on October 13.

The disappearance of the valuables and the cause of the woman's death are equally mysterious. Her body had lain in the house at least a day when it was discovered by an employe of the American District Telegraph.

A copy of Leonardo Da Vinci's famous "Mona Lisa," a picture not more than ten inches long, is missing.

This painting was the rarest and best in the wealthy widow's collection. Once she placed a valuation of $15,000 upon it. Other valuables known to have been in Mrs. Wood's possession and now said to be missing include:

A topaz pendant, which was recently reset by Tiffany at a cost of $300; a pair of black pearl earrings, a bucklet set with diamonds, a set of rubies, which Mrs. Wood was heard shortly before her death to declare she had refused to sell abroad for $30,000; seven necklaces, among them two of great worth; a diamond crescent pin, which in her will she bequeathed to the Countess Sormanni Moretti, of Venice, Italy; a pearl and diamond crescent; several old-fashioned jewels, heirlooms of Mrs. Wood's mother; one ermine opera cloak; a number of Paris hats, gowns and a quantity of lingerie.

Thus far all efforts of the dead woman's friends and the executors of the estate to trace the missing valuables or ascertain who might have obtained possession of them after her death have proved unavailing.

It was a peculiarity of the dead woman that her effects were kept in great confusion.

Since her death valuable ornaments have been found in trunks, tucked behind sofa cushions, and poked in out of the way corners.

DROUTH HALTS TROLLEYS.

Employment of 10,000 More Men in Jeopardy—Colleries Close.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Because of a scarcity of water the Schuylkill Traction Company, which operates about forty miles of trolley line in the Mahanoy and Shenandoah valleys suspended operations until rain falls. Mid Valley colliery is shut down for lack of water, and the towns of Ashland and Shenandoah are suffering from an insufficient supply for domestic purposes.

The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company posted notices in their colleries at Shamokin that unless there are heavy rains within the next ten days all the colleries in this region will be forced to close indefinitely. Ten thousand men are employed by the two companies in the local district.

J. G. JENKINS ACQUITTED.

Trust Company Head Found Not Guilty in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—John G. Jenkins, the ex-president of the Jenkins Trust Company, who had been on trial for ten days in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, on the charge of embezzling $50,000 from his institution on October 23, 1907, was acquitted. The jury deliberated for five hours before announcing its decision. The verdict was a great disappointment to District Attorney Clarke and Assistant District Attorney Elder, who conducted the prosecution. Mr. Jenkins was the first of the Brooklyn bankers to be indicted following the panic of 1907. He must still face indictments for conspiracy, perjury and false entry.

CITIZENS' MAYOR IN ATLANTA.

Robert F. Maddox Elected by 3000 Majority Over a Democrat.

Atlanta, Ga. — Robert F. Maddox was elected Mayor of Atlanta by a majority of more than 3000 votes over James G. Woodward, regular Democratic nominee and twice Mayor of the city. Maddox was proclaimed the citizens' nominee at a popular mass meeting held on November 9, as a public protest against alleged immoral conduct of Woodward subsequent to his nomination.

Atlanta's three daily newspapers took up the fight of Maddox against Woodward.

Mr. Maddox, Mayor-elect, is vice-president of the American National Bank and a young man of wealth.

STORE OF STOLEN MAIL.

Two Bushels Found in Indiana—Money Orders and Checks Untouched.

Warsaw, Ind.—Two bushels of first-class mail, most of it opened, was uncovered by hunters in a secluded spot on the farm of David Homes, northwest of here.

The opened letters were all mailed at Michigan points and were destined East. Checks and money orders were untouched, the thief extracting only cash.

ROOSEVELT GIVES THE LIE TO TWO EDITORS

Flays Smith, of Indianapolis News and Laffan, of New York Sun.

APPROVAL GIVEN BY MR. TAFT

Indorses Denial of Charges That President's Relative and C. P. Taft Profited by Canal Purchase—Denies American Citizens "Grafted."

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt has reopened the Ananias Club list to let in two editors. Incidentally he has taken a slap at the Vice-President over the shoulder of one of them. Under a Hot Springs date a characteristic Roosevelt letter addressed to William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, was made public. The letter bristles with the short and the ugliest kind of words, all applied to Delavan Smith, an Indiana politician and publisher of the Indianapolis News, and William M. Laffan, who conducts and controls the New York Sun.

Mr. Roosevelt, in denouncing the charges, uses the following:

"Abominable falsehood."

"Slander."

"Mr. Delavan Smith (editor of the Indianapolis News) is a conspicuous offender against the laws of honesty and truthfulness."

"Mr. Smith lied."

"He occupies the same evil eminence with such men as Mr. Laffan, of the New York Sun."

Mr. Smith's offending was the publication of an editorial in his paper on the Panama Canal charges. These charges, which figured somewhat in the campaign, connected Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, and Charles P. Taft with an alleged deal in the purchase of the canal from the French company.

These relatives of the President and President-elect were asserted to have been members of a syndicate engineered by William Nelson Cromwell for the purchase of the stock of the French Panama Company from the French stockholders when it was certain that the United States would buy this stock. The French stockholders were supposed to have sold out at a low figure.

Foulke, former Civil Service Commissioner, brought the Indianapolis News paragraph to the President's attention. What lies behind this in fact is the wrath of the President, the President-elect and their friends at the fit of sulks displayed by Vice-President Fairbanks and his Indiana crowd after the Chicago Convention. Mr. Smith is a cousin of Mr. Fairbanks, and the latter is frequently charged with having an interest in the Indianapolis News.

This paper, in supporting Mr. Fairbanks for the Presidential nomination, hammered Judge Taft very hard indeed. After the Chicago Convention the News bolted Mr. Taft, although it did not formally declare for Mr. Bryan. Indiana, it will be remembered, was held a very doubtful State, and the steady campaign attacks on Mr. Taft by the News worried the Republican leaders greatly. The President seized the occasion offered him by Mr. Foulke to get even.

As for the New York Sun, it has caused Mr. Roosevelt to rage about once in twenty-four hours for the full seven years of his term. His connection of Mr. Laffan with the Smith affair is merely an attempt to kill two birds with one rhetorical brick. Mr. Foulke, it may be remarked, took the Roosevelt letter to Hot Springs for Mr. Taft's approval. He got it.

ADMIRAL COGHLAN DIES.

Cold Caught at Army-Navy Game Hastened His Death.

New York City. — Rear-Admiral Joseph Bullock Coghlan, U. S. N. (retired), died at the home of Charles Chamberlain, Sutton Park, New Rochelle, where he and Mrs. Coghlan had been staying for several months while waiting for their town house to be remodeled. It was said at the Chamberlain home that Admiral Coghlan had caught a severe cold at the Army-Navy football game on Saturday, November 28, which aggravated a minor illness from which he suffered since his retirement from the navy, in 1906, but his death is believed to have been due to a stroke of apoplexy.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Bullock Coghlan, U. S. N., was one of the most popular of the officers of the navy, in which he served nearly half a century. He first became widely known as commandant of the Raleigh for the conspicuous part he took in the battle of Manila Bay, jusa after the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, on May 1, 1898. At a banquet after the war he recited the "Hoch der Kaiser" verses, which made him still more famous. He was born at Frankfort, Ky., December 9, 1844. At the age of sixteen he received an appointment to the Naval Academy from Illinois, and was there when the Civil War broke out.

Ice Gives Way, Four Skaters Drown.

Earl Cooper, Harvey Richardson, Violet Blivins and Fannie Blivins broke through the ice while skating on Lake Koshkonong, at Janesville, Wis., and all were drowned. Mabel Brown, who was one of the skating party, was rescued, but it was feared that she might die of exposure.

THE PULPIT.

A BRILLIANT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. JASON NOBLE PIERCE.

Subject: The Compassion of Jesus.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—In Puritan Congregational Church Sunday the pastor, the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, preached on "The Compassion of Jesus." The text was from Luke 7:13: "And when the Lord saw her He had compassion on her and said unto her, weep not." Mr. Pierce said:

I have taken as my subject this morning one of the most beautiful and comforting themes in the Bible, "The Compassion of Jesus." If there is any one present in this congregation who has been experiencing trial and suffering, or who has been called upon to bear some grievous burden or suffer loss, I ask his attention, especially, to the consideration of this theme. And if there is any one here who would make more sure of God's personal love for His individual children, let him discover that love as it is revealed in the compassion of His Son, our Lord and Saviour.

Briefly but clearly the author of our Gospel presents the scene: "Behold, there was a dead man carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow; and much people of the city was with her." From our text we know that she was weeping, and well she might, for death leaves a smarting sting. This was not the first time she had faced death in the inner circle of her home. She was a widow. But how often does the losing of one member of the family make it any easier to part with another, especially when it is an only son, a young man, and probably the main support and stay of his widowed mother? Circumstances seemed to conspire to make the occasion full of greatest sorrow for her, and as the procession passes through the city gate and turns toward the burying ground the burning tears course down her cheeks and she sees naught, feels naught, knows naught but the grief that is in her heart.

Of all the helpless ones in Israel she, passing out of the gate, was most helpless. And that was the very hour the mightiest one in all Israel drew nigh to the city. Weakness and strength; human need and divine help; these are never far separated. But will the divine grace become operative? Will the Saviour act? "When the Lord saw her He had compassion on her and said unto her, Weep not. And He came and touched the bier; and they that bear him stood still. And He said, Young man, I say unto thee, arise. And he that was dead sat up and began to speak. And He delivered him unto his mother."

Halleluiah! What a Saviour!

There are some men who are not greatly troubled concerning the miracles. They sweep them all in or all out of their theological acceptance with no hard thinking or penetrating vision. Their theological house is one of the portable variety, cheaply bought, ready made, quickly clapped together over a foundation of sand. It may serve on a fair day, but when the test comes how is it? The rain descends and the floods come and the winds blow and beat upon that house; and it falls; and great is the fall of it.

One of the safeguards of the church is the number of thinking men and women within it, who concentrate not only their hearts, but their minds unto the Lord, and who meditate upon Him in the night watches. And to all such comes sooner or later the question of the miracles. We wrestle with these miracles, we pray over them, we come to some conclusion concerning them and our conclusions are not always alike.

There are some who discriminate among the miracles. Those they can explain through understood laws they accept; the rest they hold in abeyance. Some of the most consecrated and loyal followers of the Master are among these disciples.

And there are those also who believe that through Jesus were done many mighty works. I am of this mind. This does not mean that we give unqualified approval to all that Jesus was said to have done. His is the only instance on record, if it is so, that all that was said of Him is true. But it does mean that through Him deeds were done that the human mind does not yet understand. It does not mean that Jesus did these mighty works in His own strength and of His own knowledge. "I can of mine own self do nothing," He said, "but the Father that dwelleth in Me, He doeth the works."

And the number of thinking men who hold this belief is fast increasing, not through an increase of faith by itself, but through an increase of experience. The metaphysical world is yielding up her secrets one by one, and we are discovering that there is a relationship between the seen and the unseen of which our fathers only dreamed. Miracles are daily taking place through human agency co-operating with the laws of God. And it is because we are coming to better understand the inter-relation of forces and the amazing consequence of certain causes, that we turn to the Gospels and read with deeper insight and larger faith of the mighty works of Jesus.

But I call your attention this morning not to the miracles themselves, but to their cause; not to an analysis of their accomplishment, but to the discernment of that which called them forth, the compassion of Jesus.

Often the crowd gathered about Jesus and demanded some marvelous work, a sign from heaven. He refused them. Men came to Him seeking to enlist His power for their selfish gain, but they always departed sadder and wiser men. Nothing could tempt Him to make a show or win the crowd through the marvellous. But when He saw people in need or in sorrow or suffering, when did He ever turn them away? How quick was His response! How sufficient in power! His maxim was, "They that are whole have no need of the physician, but they that are sick."

When the multitude penetrated the desert whither He had gone for retirement and needed rest, when He beheld their desire for Him and knew the hunger and heart sickness that impelled them to seek Him, "He was moved with compassion on them because they were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd."

When the blind and the demented cried unto Him, the Lord of Light and Spirit was mighty in deed. When the leper of Galilee knelt before Him saying, "If Thou wilt Thou canst make me clean," His heart was touched. "And Jesus, moved with compassion, put forth His hand and touched him and saith unto him, I will; be thou clean."

Oh, the mighty love of Jesus! It met that dear mother at the gate of Nain and did for her what none in all the city could do, restore to her her son. Can any of you imagine the wonder and joy unspeakable that came to her when Jesus delivered him to her?

One of the striking characteristics of the compassion of Jesus is its inclusiveness. It knows no bounds. It goes out to the multitude and to the individual, to the stranger as freely as to the friend, to the Jew and to the Gentile. His heart went out for the city and He wept over it and His heart went out to the lone woman in need of a Saviour. The one essential was that there exist a grief, a burden, a sorrow and immediately His help was forthcoming. Where the sick were gathered by their friends, or among the porches by the pool where the impotent lay, there was Jesus to bless. No custom delayed Him, no fear for life nor weariness of the flesh restrained Him, but freely He ministered unto all who called upon Him.

Another characteristic of Jesus' compassion is its attitude toward evil. He does not tell the blind man that it is best for him to remain blind, nor does He point out to the leper that there are compensating blessings that come through his affliction. His action is rather to strike at the evil that is responsible for their condition. I dare say that He could have visited the widow of Nain and through His revelation of the heavenly home and the Father's love He could have lightened her heart of much of its sorrow. But His way was that of the most incisive action against the cause of her grief. Affliction and sorrow and pain are not regarded by Jesus as divinely sent nor to be unnecessarily borne. He opposed them. He threw the weight of His teachings and life against everything that tended to produce them. He set a priceless value not only upon human life, but upon the liberty that life was to enjoy, and everything that bound and dwarfed that liberty He fought unto the end. Oh, what a judgment upon this country, where human life is held so cheaply, where men perish by thousands upon the railroads and in the mines, where grinding industrial life sweeps pinching poverty into the homes, where selfishness and pleasure allow disease and suffering to spread far and wide with ravaging hand! Jesus fought this misery and gave Himself unstintedly to unburden the lives of men.

And now in approaching the final consideration of this theme it is important that we bear in mind the steps thus far taken, for they have an immediate bearing upon what is to follow. We have seen that Jesus was in fullest sympathy with all who carried a burden, and that all such found a way of approach to Him at all times. In the second place, we have seen that He was in such accord with His Father in heaven that the mightiest of works were possible unto Him and were accomplished through Him to relieve human sorrow. And we have seen, too, that His loving compassion knew no bounds, that it embraced the individual as well as the multitude, that it left no one with whom He came in contact outside His affection. And lastly, we have considered the fact that Jesus opposed Himself to evil in whatever form it was found, and regarded pain and affliction as enemies to be trodden under foot.

Dear friends, while we have been talking about Jesus we have in reality been talking about our heavenly Father. While we have been considering the compassion of Jesus we have been discussing the loving compassion of God. The former is the perfect manifestation of the latter. All that has been said of Jesus' compassion I now assert to be true of God's love. If there is any one here with a burden, a heavy sorrow, a hidden grief, let me tell you that you do not bear it alone. It may have seemed ofttimes that the Father had forgotten you or had overlooked you in the multitude, but the very moment that the hour has been darkest is the time He has been most near. He has always kept the way of approach open, which is more than we can say for ourselves, and often when our ear heard not and our heart inclined not His voice has been calling "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Nor has He overlooked one. No one is beyond the reach of His love. It may have been long ago that you turned aside from Him and you may feel that you are indeed a stranger with no claim upon Him. But it is not so. His compassion is without bound.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

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A Hurried Trip to Lincoln, Nebraska.

Mr. Editor—It fell to my lot to again make a trip into the western states, in order to assist my daughter Mrs. J. S. Hicks and her son on their journey to their new home at Anaconda, Montana. Leaving home last Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1st, at one twenty-four, we made a fine run through the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa into Nebraska, with no detention to speak of, arriving at the city of Lincoln, Neb., Thursday a. m. at 2 o'clock. As your readers have already followed me across this section of the country on previous journeys, will not attempt to further give my ideas relative to the country through which we passed as we traveled toward the city just named, but will endeavor to interest them with a description of this wide awake western capital city.

East of this point we made use of P. R. R., P. F. W. & C., C. B. & Q. Ry. over which line they continued the journey into the northwest, making use of that line to Billings, Montana, and from that place to Butte they would use the Northern Pacific, and the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific to Anaconda. My son J. S. Hicks would meet them at Butte, also Mr. Guy who is employed at that point. The thought of the joyful greeting on their arrival there, in a measure took the sting from the good-bye. My little grandson who has not seen his father for several months, and who had become to consider Daddy, (that's me) just about the right fellow, waved his hand gayly as their train pulled away to the north from Lincoln, knowing nothing of the sorrow of parting, but intent on giving his childish bye-bye to Daddy.

After making all necessary arrangements for the comforts of the western travelers from Lincoln to their final destination, I awaited their departuee. As soon as their train left I at once repaired to a hotel and got some sleep which the continuous travel had put me in condition to enjoy. About nine o'clock Thursday morning found me ready to see the sights of the city; the previous night had astonished me in the way of electrical display. This city is undoubtedly the best lighted of any I have had the pleasure of visiting. At each street crossing an Arc light suspended over the centre, all along the main streets are hung thousands of electric bulbs, which make the streets as light as at noon day, as far as the rays of the artifical lights extend. The business places seem to rival each other in their efforts to make a display of beautiful lights. All the colors of the rainbow worked into designs of the most artistic patterns adorn the various places of business, and attract attention of prospective buyers.

The streets, like those in our national capital, are wide and have a plot of grass between the street and the sidewalks. Both street and walks are kept clean and have the appearance of receiving daily attention necessary to effect a condition that one does not find in many cities. The prevailing building material seems to be granite, which this state has a good supply of within its own borders. The many massive and imposing business blocks which line the main thoroughfares are an indication of thrift and capable business management. The churches, schools and indeed all classes of buildings are much beyond the ordinary, and at once rivet the attention of a visitor. The beautiful and substantial state capitol is a credit to the state, and it is to be hoped that no such doings as was experienced, as when our Keystone capital was built. An inspection of this building shows the most perfect workmanship, and the trimmings, (over which so much time and money was spent on our capital,) gave no indication of putty forming any part of them. Massiveness and durabilty combined with artistic beauty, makes the building one that future generations will look up on with pride, and commend the builders.

The electric R. R. system seems to be most complete. Cars constantly running in all directions, with suburban connection to the various outlying towns adjacient, and from the way the cars were filled from early in the morning it would look as if every person made use of this mode of getting there. After calling about town for a couple hours, and visiting some of the principal stores, and admiring the many Xmas presents that all were intent on buying, and lamenting the fact that I had not brought a check book along for some of the sand banks at home so that I could have gotten all my friends in the east such presents as I would like them to have, when Santy comes around. However, I quite enjoyed the display as well as seeing the happy faces of those who anticipated giving pleasure to their friends by the purchases they were making. The day that I was in the city quite some stir was occasioned by the fact that the Carlisle Indian school boys were in town, and had beaten the foot ball team of the city, or some college, (I did not learn just what team played the Indians,) but the red men gave them a regular thrashing, scoring 37 to 7. The managers from the school with a R. R. acquaintance of mine from the eastern office of the Q. had charge of the Indian boys, and were pleased to have them so ably acquit themselves on the ball field. A number of former Keystone state residents were met, all of whom are substantial business men in this busy city but all business was at once displaced and only thought of the folks back in the dear old home state was indulged in for the time while strangers to the writer each endeavored to extend hospitality far beyond my power to accept in their eagerness to show appreciation of having been called on by a citizen from their old home. One gentlemen whom I accidentally met has relatives in this county to whom he sent kindly messages which I hope soon to deliver, though am as yet unacquainted with the parties who reside but very few miles away from my home. The gentleman in question, however, came in for a square piece of my mind which I delivered good and proper, and am pleased to say he thanked me and I hope he will keep his promise to follow my advice and visit his mother who at the age of eighty, resides in a nearby county and who for eight years has not had a visit from him on account of him being too busy making money which to all appearances he had been fairly successful in doing. When the conversatson got to that stage I at once waded in on him, much to the amusement of several business friends who were in our party. Money making is all right, but few men have mothers of the advanced age of this one, and time to visit them cannot be assured. And the pleasure of that aged mother should come above all else to my way of seeing life and the westerner failed to produce any arguments to save his bacon, and promises to call when he comes east.

Collegeview, the suburban town near which the home of the late presidential candidate resides is on one of the many car lines which attract tourists. Having had a request from our townsman, Mr. Benj. O'Connor, to take his compliments to Mr. Bryan when I reached the city of Lincoln, I boarded one of many cars going in that direction. I found a number of persons bound for the same place, and soon gleaned that they were like myself, visitors in the city but they had the advantage of me, in the fact that they had friends who were residents in charge and they were enroute to Fairview, the home of the Bryans. When we all got at the junction, at which passengers leave the cars and walk up to the home which is on a prominence about one-eighth of a mile from that point, I decided to remain on car and go a little further down the country, as the many beautiful farm houses, with the college in close proximity was interesting. After the crowd had viewed the home to their satisfaction, I walked across from Collegeview and made my call. The many postal cards which were strewn broadcast over the states, showing the home of the candidate for the peoples sufferage during the late campaign, makes it scarcely worth while to attempt a description, but the idea which the writer got from the postal card picture was not what I found the home to be. A brick structure of the plainest architecture, suggesting substantial rather than artistic design. Around half of the house extends a porch of colonial style, which relieves the solid effect of the building. This structure is so arranged that when the winter season comes, and the Bryans and their friends cannot longer sit on the porch and enjoy the beautiful view which surrounds the building on all sides, window frames are fitted in between the calumns of the porch, and they have a closed veranda which can be heated with the rest of the house, and thus they have their view unobstructed the whole year through. Inside of the porch which now has its windows in place, we found all kind of cosy chairs, and small tables on which books and writing material are to be found; in the centre a well selected collection of flowers and vines artistically arranged around a centre post of the structure, all suggesting comfort and intellectual pleasure with which the owner surrounds himself and family, and doubtless his many friends who visited him dnring the recent campaign will remember with pleasure their consultations with Mr. Bryan in this very cosy and interesting rendevous.

Your readers are doubtless acquainted with the fact that Mr. Bryan is not only a farmer, but also a lawyer, orator and politician. Unfortunately for Mr. Bryan or myself, I happened to visit Fairview his home, when he was absent, not yet having returned from his hunting trip in Texas, where I hear he is having the time of his life. However I called when the opportunity offored, and the fact that he was in the southland is his affair, and he simply missed the pleasure of seeing me, or if the readers so desire they can make that sentence read the other way, that the pleasure of meeting the gentleman was not mine at this time.

The custodian of the home was a colored gentleman of no mean ability as a diplomat, with keen perception, and well up in the ways of the world, and received me with politeness and a dignity that bespoke experience and tact along a line that is often neglected by persons in much higher spheres in life than this young man. In his kindly intelligent conversation we thought we could detect the wishes of his employer that all caliers should receive polite attention. After acertaining as to what section of the country I had come from and my errand if I had one he requested that I leave my card so that Mr. Bryan might have the pleasure of knowing who his caller was. Strange as it may seem I done forgot to take any visiting cards with me, which fact I had some difficulty in convincing my colored friend of but he was not to be outdone and at once offered to supply the deficiency by furnishing paper for that purpose as he assured me his master always insisted on knowing the names of all who called while he was away from home. After complying with the request the young man said that he felt certain sure that Mr. B. would be very sorry to have missed seeing me, as I had come so great a distance to bring the compliments of my aged friend and that he, the representative of the family during their absence, wanted to give me a remembrance of my trip and would try to find me a card with Mr. Bryan's picture and photograph autographion. I told him that such cards were plentiful in the east, but he vanished into the house and soon returned with what he told me was about the last card that they had as they had given away so very many during the last few months the stock was all exhausted. He at the same time handed me two small pebbles which he said were brought by Mr. Bryan from the shores of the sea of Galilee, when I suggested that they mightily resembled Nebraska pebbles and may have gotten mixed with some much nearer than the far distant sea, he insisted that they were genuine. When I further suggested that his master must have brought a lot of such pebbles to be able to give them away he said that my visit was an exceptional one and to his mind should be rewarded with something out of the ordinary. So whether I have some smooth Nebraska pebbles or those from the beautiful inlet sea on which Peter boldly walked as long as his faith was strong, and the Master sit in the boat and quited the stormy sea, they will yet serve the purpose which the young custodian intended, and you all have a guess coming as to their genuiness.

My homeward trip was made by the same method as westbound, namely by express trains. At Chicago time was taken to call on Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. George Crolius, who have many friends in this section who will be glad to know that they are well and busy as all citizens in the city by the lake seems to be at this time. The former lady had a church bazaar on hand and the latter deep in preparing for the coming holidays. A visit to Marshall Fields and the "fair" was a treat in the way of seeing what Santa would distribute shortly. Shortness of cash only prevented me from coming home loaded with a Xmas gift for all my friends. A few hours' stop at Pittsburgh with other friends and arrival home Saturday p. m. ended another experiente of what can be done in a short time by use of the trains. I need not say that I was tired.

J. G. HICKS.

Fall in Our Birth Rate.

The birth rate in the United States in the days of its Anglo-Saxon youth was one of the highest in the world. The best of authority traces the beginning of its decline to the first appearance about 1850 of immigration on a large scale. Our great philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, estimated six children to a normal American family in his day. The average at the present time is slightly above two. For 1900 it is calculated that there are only about three-fourths as many children to potential mothers in America as there were 40 years ago. Were the old rate of the middle of the century sustained, there would be 15,000 more births yearly in the state of Massachusetts than now occur. In the course of a century the proportion of our entire population consisting of children under the age of ten has fallen from one-third to one-quarter. This, for the whole United States, is equivalent to the loss of about 7,000,000 children.—Atlantic.

High School Notes.

The High School literary society held its first meeting on Friday afternoon, when it rendered the following program:

Current events, Herbert Hicks; recitation, Ralph Corbin; essay, Harper Dell; recitation, Blanche Palmer; original story, Ruth O'Connor; debate—Resolved, That the Indian was treated worse than the Negro, affirmative, Verna Bell, Edith Dell; negative, Harold Spangler, Ethel Wood; recitation, Flora Dell; paper, Prof. Bender. Harold Spangler presided and Verna Bell was secretary.

This week the A class has taken up the study of plane geometry and several Classics.

We wish the parents would take more interest in the education of their children. We are trying to establish a High school of the third class and will secure an extra appropriation. This may not effect the taxation at present but it will give your children added advantages without increasing the taxation and in time the tax rate may be decreased. Now to make this project a success you must do your part, too. We ask you to demand a certain amount of home study from your children. This means not only High school pupils but pupils of other grades as well. You will find that they will be more successful students and be able to keep up with those who now study and who seem much brighter.

The patrons are urged to visit the various schools and see the work being accomplished. The monthly reports are hardly fair criterions of the work the pupils do. Come and become acquainted with the teachers and get an idea of what is being done. Don't ask your children. Come and see.

C. RAY BENDER, principal.

Mapleton Has Truant Officer.

The Borough School Board at a recent meeting, decided to strictly inforce the law as to pupils remaining away from school. The laws of the commonwealth have amply provided for the education of the youth, so that parents in a measure are relieved of all responsibility so far as schools are ooncerned, but the law at the same time does not relieve the parents of the duty of applying common sense rule to the management of said children in compelling them to attend school, and penalties are attached for the neglect of such duties, which are strictly within the province of all parents. Much attention and money have been given to the schools of the village, so as to bring them up to a standard that will well equip all who attend with the means of becoming self-sustaining, and be a credit to themselves and parents, but when the children are not compelled by the parent to daily present themselves for instruction, the law is defeated and the child is crippled intellectually for the future. Members of the school board have endeavored to bring about better attendance by personally appealing to parents and children. The result has not been satisfactory, so that a truant officer has been appointed in the person of Mr. Mac Potts, whose duty will be to keep tab on those who come within the meaning of the law for non-attendance, and whatever that law provides as punishment for parents or scholars will have to be met by those who have brought this condition about by their in attention to a matter which is of vatal importance.

Middle Division Pay Schedule.

The paying of the middle division employes of the P. R. R., will begin Wednesday, December 9, and five days will be consumed in handing out cash to the men. Middle division car No. 450, manned by the paymaster from the treasury department in Philadelphia, will do the work. The paying will start at 4 o'clock on the first day at the Eleventh street siding, Altoona. the employes of the freight station, passenger station, baggage room and the station master's office force receiving their pay.

On the second day, Thursday, payment will be started at 7 o'clock in the morning and the car will be located at Eleventh street, Altoona. Here it will pay passenger enginemen, firemen and trainmen, road freight enginemen, firemen and trainmen and all other classes of Altoona yard employes.

In the afternoon the car will pay through the Altoona yards, paying all classes of yard employes on duty; also Juniata scales, agent's forces and trackmen—all as located en route. The car will then run light to Harrisburg and remain there over night.

The car will be in Harrisburg Friday and remain for three hours, paying the assistant trainmaster and forces, passenger and freight enginemen, firemen and trainmen. At 10 o'clock it will leave the city for Longfellow, paying all classes of employes en route. It will then run light from Longfellow and lay over at Mifflin. On the following day (Saturday) the car will return to Longfellow and then run to Altoona.

On reaching that city it will pay all classes of main line employes who missed the car on first to fourth days of the schedule. On Monday, the fifth day, the car will leave Altoona for Hollidaysburg Henrietta and Petersburg, paying all classes of employes located on the middle division branches en route. It will then run light from Petersburg to Huntingdon, thus ending the trip over the division.

On Tuesday, December 15, or the day after the middle division employes are all paid, the paymaster will be occupied in paying the Bedford division, and on the two following days he will be located in the pay car at Eleventh street, Altoona, from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, after which he will return to the treasurer's office in Philadelphia.

The officials say the schedule that has been provided is experimental as to details, and will be amended by the treasurer, if found necessary, for January payments, so as to meet the best interest of the company.

Supervisor Swenson Transferred—Other Changes in P. R. R. Officials.

J. W. Swenson, for three years the efficient supervisor of the Pennsylvania railroad at Huntingdon, has been transferred to division No. 3 on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore line, with headquarters at Georgetown, Del. Mr. Swenson left for his new field of operations on Monday night and Tuesday night, Dec. 1st. took hold of things at his new post. His family will remain in Huntingdon until spring. Mr. Swenson is succeeded by W. L. Ward, late of Harrisburg, who entered upon his duties Tuesday morning of last week.

General Superintendent Creighton, of the Pennsylvania railroad, announces the following promotions, which took effect December 1:

E. B. John, supervisor of the Altoona yard, to the position of assistant engineer of the Delaware divisfon, with headquarters at Wilmington.

J. B. Hutchinson, supervisor middle division, supervisors' division No. 9, will succeed Mr. Jonn as supervisor of the Altoona yards.

C. R. McMillen, supervisor middle division at Tyrone, transferred to the office of the principal assistant engineer.

W. F. Miller, assistant supervisor, office of the principal assistant engineer, to be assistant supervisor, Baltimore division, with headquarters at York.

T. W. L. Schneider, supervisor Monongahela division, to be supervisor middle division No. 8.

B. O. Hultgren, supervisor at Tyrone, to be supervisor Monongahela division No. 17.

M. Lipman, assistant supervisor Altoona yards, to be supervisor Tyrone division No. 22.

W. B. Groff, Jr., assistant supervisor Baltimore division No. 3, to be assistant supervisor middle division No. 9.

M. J. Jones, transitman, to be assistant supervisor P. & N. W. division No. 34.

T. K. Minsker, assistant supervisor P. & N. W. division No. 34, to be assistant supervisor Susquehanna division.

D. T. Eashy, supervisor Pittsburg division No. 33, to be supervisor middle division No. 5½; to succeed J. B. Hutchison, Jr.

J. W. Swenson, supervisor middle disision No. 7, to be supervisor Deleware division No. 3.

W. L. Ward, supervisor Philadelphia division No. 5, to be supervisor middle division No. 7.

H. L. Thomas, supervisor Philadelphia division No. 2, to be supervisor Philadelphia division No. 5.

G. R. Sinnickson, supervisor West Jersey & Sea Shore, to be supervisor Philadelphia division No. 2.

W. L. Dunbar, transitman in office of principal assistant engineer at Altoona, to be supervisor Pittsburg division No. 4.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.

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Our Loss Is No Consideration! STOCK MUST GO!

Special.

A LOT of
Men's Suits and Overcoats
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On Sale Friday and Saturday
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Will Place on Sale the Balance of Stock of

SHAPIROS' DEP'T STORE

AT MAPLETON, PENNA.

Crowded TO THE Doors

The public realizes how cheap good merchandise is being sold. Come and get your share of the Bargains before too late.

Last-Chance Prices Are Now in Effect

UNTIL SOLD

Remember This Is Positively a Bonafide Quit-Business Sale, of Fast and Furious Selling.

READ, & COME. Dollars Saved on Goods You Need Right Now.

Extraordinary Selling Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 10th, 11th and 12th.

We do not guarantee these goods to last throughout each day. GOLDMAN & CO.'S prices will positively move them rapidly.

ON SALE
DECEMBER 10th, 11th & 12th
UNTIL SOLD

Another Big Lot Of

REMNANTS

And odd pieces of Calicoes. Lawns, Ginghams, Dress Goods, Etc. to be placed on sale at greater price reduction. Remember you will do yourself an injust if you fail to come and get these rare bargains.

Be on hand Early, we have set the price to close them out rapidly.

All remnants will be sold as marked by the piece.

There will be pieces of Beige suiting, in patterns of 10 yds for only 39c. Think of it! 3 7-8c yd.

Pieces of calicoes, in patterns of 10 yds. for only 47c.

Pieces of Dress Goods for Childrens wear, in patterns of 5 yds. for only 29c.

Pieces of Wool Suiting in skirt patterns of 6 yds. for only $1.19 Regular 35c yd.

Remnants of Fine Wasting Silks, at 1-2 actual value.

Remnants of Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries.

REMEMBER

ALL FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BRIC-A-BRAC on sale

AT SACRIFICE

Ladies', Childrens' and Misses' Coats

ON SALE THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Entire stock must be sold that's why you get them so cheap.

$8.50 Ladies' fine long Coats, Elegantly tailored, Goldman & Co. price $3.95.

3.00 Value Chirdren's Coats on sale at only **1.39.**

3.50 Ladies' Skirts at **1.67.**

12c Childs' Fleece lined Underwear on sale at only **5c** garment.

35c Ladies' Fleece-lined Underwear at only **18c.**

Men's Underwear Bargains, 50 and 75c Fleece-lined Underwear at only **33c** garment.

50c Men's Work Shirts, 50c Men's Dress Shirts at only **29c** while the lot lasts.

50c Men's Leather Gloves & Mittens Broker's price **29c.**

Rubbers for Women & Children, 50 and 60c value at only **25c** pr.

25c Boy's Knee Pants at only **12c** pair, lot consists of Corduroy and Mixtures.

Shoes for Children 1,00 value, on sale at **49c.**

Shoes for Women 2.25 value on sale at **98c.**

Shoes for Men 2.50 value, on sale at **1.47.**

Special for, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 10.00 Men's Suits **4.95.**

1.50 Men's Pants **69c.**

IMPORTANT!!

This Sale Is

FOR CASH ONLY.

10c Pillow Cases at each only 5c.

Free Free

Railroad Fares Refunded on all purchases of 10.00 or over within a radius of 25 miles, one way.

You Had Better Hurry!

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FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Mme. Curie has been appointed chief professor of physics at the University of Paris.

Mrs. Eleanor Merron Cowper, actress and playwright, shot herself and died in New York City.

Miss Ruth H. Northrop, of Norwich, Conn., has won the scholarship offered by the Norwich Art Students' Association.

Two Brooklyn girls startled a magistrate by threatening to horsewhip a young woman if she didn't "leave father alone."

Members of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation in New York City approved the doctor's objections to "Merry Widow" hats in church.

Jane Addams, Dr. Cornelia De Bey and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, whose terms on the Chicago school board expired, have not been reappointed.

A men's league for women suffrage has been formed in Holland, and the Lutheran Church in that country has given women a vote in all church affairs.

Miss Mary E. Cheek, of Toboso, Ohio, is the only regularly appointed woman rural mail carrier in the State. She has served in this capacity for six years.

A Hankow newspaper states that two enterprising young Chinese girls have left that city on a pleasure trip to England and America. They will study domestic life.

Miss Bertha Duppler, secretary to four Chicago postmasters, and said to have been the highest salaried woman in the postal service, was married to Jacob Baur, a prominent business man.

Miss Julia Morrow has charge of the work of establishing a school to train young men and women to become rescue and purity workers in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is the corresponding secretary of the National Purity Federation.

LABOR WORLD.

The building trades unions of Sydney, Australia, are taking steps to federate.

The report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners shows a total membership of 65,310.

Memphis (Tenn.) Bakers' Union has started a label campaign, which is hoped by the members will be productive of results.

The Mayor of Knoxville, Tenn., recently appointed three representatives of organized labor to assist in drafting the new city charter.

San Francisco Bakers and Confectioners' Union has an organizer at work unionizing the men working in French and Italian bakeries.

The most recent acquisition of membership of the A. F. of L. is from Jamaica and the neighboring colonies of Trinidad, Barbadoes and British Guiana.

In Austria and France the provision of rescue apparatus in mines is made compulsory. In Germany it is optional, but has been voluntarily adopted.

Farm laborers in the South, paid by the month or year, and fed and supported by the land owner, receive thirty-five and forty cents a day during working season.

Spinners and cardroom workers in Manchester, England, have adjusted their differences with the manufacturers, agreeing, temporarily, to accept a five per cent. reduction.

The last available statistics show that in one year in Germany the sum of about $30,000,000 was paid to invalid workmen to the number of 871,000, in the form of old age pensions.

The Luxemburg Government is treating incorrigible vagabonds to bread and water for the first four days of their imprisonment, and to the lowest scale of ordinary diet twice a week afterward. The prisons are said to be emptying fast.

Encircled the Globe.

The battleship Alabama reached New York, completing the globe encircling trip.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Good Digestion Follows Right Food.

Indigestion and the attendant discomforts of mind and body are certain to follow continued use of improper food.

Those who are still young and robust are likely to overlook the fact that, as dropping water will wear a stone away at last, so will the use of heavy, greasy, rich food finally cause loss of appetite and indigestion.

Fortunately many are thoughtful enough to study themselves and note the principle of Cause and Effect in their daily food. A N. Y. young woman writes her experience thus:

"Some time ago I had a lot of trouble from indigestion, caused by too rich food. I got so I was unable to digest scarcely anything, and medicines seemed useless.

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts food, praising it highly, and as a last resort I tried it. I am thankful to say that Grape-Nuts not only relieved me of my trouble, but built me up and strengthened my digestive organs so that I can now eat anything I desire. But I stick to Grape-Nuts."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to ville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

THE FARMERS' FRIENDS HAVE STARTED THEIR WORK

—Cartoon by Berryman, in the Washington Star.

MAINE'S LOG HARVEST IS ON.

20,000 Men in Camp Along the Penobscot---Marking of Logs.

Bangor, Me.—Maine's annual log harvest is now in progress, and an army of 18,000 or 20,000 men are engaged in felling spruce, pine, hemlock and cedar for the supply of the saw mills and the pulp mills in 1909.

In the olden time the lumbermen used to wait for the snow to cover the ground before attempting to haul any logs, but now the crews are sent in months before snow falls, and millions of feet of logs are yarded on bare ground. About the middle of January yarding is supposed to be finished and hauling begin.

On the Penobscot alone this winter about 6000 men and 1500 horses are employed. Years ago there was always a good supply of regular woodsmen, but latterly the natives have been seeking other employment. The young men of this day do not care to go into logging camps, with all sorts of associates, to eat beans and swing axes all winter for $25 to $30 a month. Therefore great difficulty is often experienced in getting crews.

A woods crew is composed of several classes of workers. There are choppers, who fell trees; swampers, who make the roads, clear away the small growth and trim the fallen trees; teamsters, who drive the log sleds; sled tenders, who load the sleds; markers, who cut with axes various distinctive symbols upon the logs; cooks, who are the chefs of the camps, and cookees, who do the scullery work and wait upon the men. The wages vary from $15 to $30 a month with board, and the season is usually from four to five months.

The camps are scattered over a vast stretch of territory, extending for 200 miles or more along the Penobscot and its branches, away back to the Quebec boundary line. Woods work is laborious and monotonous, beginning with daylight and lasting until dark, with three halts for hearty meals, consisting for the most part of baked beans, although in some camps nowadays a considerable variety of food is provided.

The day's work concludes with a big supper, for which the men have ravenous appetites, and then follows a smoke talk, when some of the men play cards, some sing rollicking songs of the woods and the drive, others discuss the latest prize fight and a few mend their torn clothing. The majority are so tired that they roll into their bunks as soon as supper is over and drop to sleep when they have smoked their pipes out.

It is at the landings that the most interesting operation of logging is performed—the marking of the logs. The great sticks are here branded with various symbols to denote ownership, just as in the case of cattle.

The marks must be indelible or they would be worn off by the bumping and grinding of the logs against the rocks and shoals on the long drive to the booms, and in all the ninety years of lumbering on the Penobscot no one has ever been able to devise a better method of marking than with a sharp axe in the hands of a skilled woodsman.

The marker is deft and rather artistic, and makes very few slips or errors. There is a head marker and several assistants, and they stand upon the great log piles, swinging their axes with confidence and precision, as proud of their skill as any chiseler of marble.

The marks cut upon the logs are of wonderful variety. There can be no two alike and each must be distinctly cut, else there would be confusion at the sorting booms and loud complaint, if not lawsuits, among the owners.

To the common eye log marks mean no more than the hieroglyphics on the Central Park obelisk, but to the markers they are as plain as A, B, C. There are crosses, girdles, stars, daggers, crowfeet, fishes, various letters and combinations of letters, links, notches—a long and complicated list, and for every new log owner a new and distinctive mark must be invented.

NATURE OF THE "FOOT AND MOUTH" DISEASE

Veterinarians Agree on Symptoms, But Don't Know Cause of the Epizootic.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian, and other veterinarians here are agreed upon the main characteristics of the malady known as "foot and mouth disease." In Europe it is also called murrain, and the principal scientific names for it are eczema, epizootica and apthous fever. It is highly infectious, and its identity is determined by the eruption of vesicles or blisters in the mouth, around the coronet or top of the foot or hoof, in the cleft between its parts, and (of the cow or she goat) on the udder. It is most common in cattle and swine. The human species is also susceptible to it, but rarely to a serious degree.

The specific cause of apthous fever has not been clearly demonstrated. The virus is contained in the eruptions. Authorities say that the cause is presumably a germ. If that is the case, the germ is so small that it will pass through a Berkefeld water filter. The infection may be indirect, through the stables, the straw, hay or other objects with which diseased animals have come in contact. The virus may be carried by an animal several months after it has had the disease and has recovered from it. The period between the moment of infection and that when the eruption appears is from twenty-four to seventy-two hours. The symptoms vary greatly in different epizootics, being sometimes mild and at other times severe. The first evidence of its presence is a rise of temperature, which in cattle rarely goes beyond 104 degrees Fahrenheit. The mucous membrane of the mouth becomes reddened, the appetite is diminished and the rumination or chewing of the cud ceases.

The eruption appears two or three days later. It consists of small yellow-white vesicles or blisters, varying in size from a hemp seed to a pea on the gums and inner surface of the lips, the insides of the cheeks and the under surface of the tongue. They burst soon after their appearance, sometimes on the first day. The blister may remain a day or two more and then disappear speedily, leaving deeply reddened areas of erosions, which are very painful. They may become normally covered again, or may be converted into ulcers. At this stage saliva forms in large quantities and hangs in strings from the mouth. In eight or fourteen days the disease may have entirely disappeared.

From the eruptions on the feet or hoofs there is a viscid exudation, and the animal is subjected to so much pain that frequently it moves about on its knees. This is especially true of sheep. The sores on the udder of the cow become exceedingly painful, and after a little she ceases to give milk. The effect of the disease on any animal is to cause it to become extremely emaciated, and even if it recovers promptly to greatly lessen its value.

Post-mortems reveal affections of the lungs, dilation and fatty degeneration of the heart and gastric and intestinal lesions.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Wilson said that the anxiety in his department over the threatened epidemic of foot and mouth disease among cattle had subsided.

"We have the disease well under control now, and I don't believe it will spread to any other locality," he said. "It has been necessary to slaughter about 1000 head of cattle."

NON-PARTISAN POSTOFFICES

President Puts 15,000 Postmasters Under Civil Service Rules.

Territory Affected is That North of the Ohio River and East of the Mississippi.

Washington, D. C.—By an executive order just issued nearly one-third of the fourth-class postmasters in the United States were placed in the classified Civil Service. The order does not apply to all sections of the country, but covers the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi.

Postmasters holding office will not have to take an examination, but all new appointees must be approved by the Federal Civil Service Commission. Vacancies may be filled without examination until the commission is ready to make certification.

There are 54,312 fourth-class postmasters in the United States, of whom 15,488 are affected by this order. Of the number affected there are in New York, 2301; in New Jersey, 636; in Pennsylvania, 3388; in Connecticut, 287, and in the New England States, including Connecticut, 2639. Other States affected by the order are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Inquiry has been made without effect to ascertain upon what basis the selection of States was made, and why all the fourth-class postmasters in all of the States were not included. At the Civil Service Commission it was suggested that the present order was in the nature of an experiment, and that the President might have thought it wise to start with a limited number of the most populous States before making the order general.

It is suggested, too, that the fourth-class postmasters in the States included in this order may have exerted more pressure to be put in the classified service than those in other sections of the country.

It is assumed that Mr. Taft was consulted before the present order was issued which deprives him of such a considerable portion of his "patronage." There is reason to believe that Mr. Taft would not only approve, but welcome, any action or movement which would free him of the clamorous demands of the "pie hunters."

If the new arrangement is found to work successfully, it seems highly probable that, even if Mr. Roosevelt does not, Mr. Taft will, upon assuming office, include the fourth-class postmasters in other States under the terms of the order.

YALE STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE

John Alan White Leaps From the Top of West Rock, 100 Feet.

New Haven, Conn. — John Alan White, twenty years old, of Walton, N. Y., a student in the Yale graduate school, committed suicide by jumping from the top of West Rock to the ground below, a distance of 100 feet. The body was found by White's roommate, Harry L. Agard, and was badly mangled from having come in contact with the rocks at the base. When found White had been dead about twenty-four hours, and the Coroner in giving permission for the removal of the body said that it was undoubtedly a case of suicide.

The finding of the body was the culmination of a search which was being made for White, who had been missing from his boarding place since Monday morning.

That White contemplated taking his life is borne out by a letter which was found in his room addressed to his father, and which was taken to a relative here, who opened it. The contents of the letter were not given out, but it is understood that in it he says that he contemplated suicide. It is thought that his mind was temporarily deranged from overwork and worry over the illness of his brother and sister with typhoid fever.

KILLED IN EMPEROR'S JUBILEE.

140 Persons Injured Owing to Crowded Condition of Streets.

Vienna, Austria.—In honor of Emperor Francis Joseph's diamond jubilee the city was illuminated on a scale of unprecedented brilliancy. The pressure of the enormous crowds in the streets caused several serious accidents. Four persons were killed and forty or more seriously injured, and a hundred others slightly injured. At one time a panic ensued directly in front of the Hofburg, where the crowds converged from three directions. Hundreds were trampled to the ground, among them being Parliamentary Deputy Holzl and a woman, both of whom were crushed to death. It is estimated that there were 1,500,000 persons in the streets. It is believed that in addition to the official list of killed and injured many others were injured, but were able to reach their own homes.

WILL REAPPOINT NEGRO.

President to Keep Dr. Crum as Collector of the Port of Charleston.

Washington, D. C.—The announcement was made at the White House that the President had decided to reappoint W. D. Crum, colored, as Collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C. His term will expire very soon.

The nomination of Dr. Crum, when submitted to the Senate early in Mr. Roosevelt's first administration, aroused much opposition and the confirmation was long delayed.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

Traffic on the Sault Canal.

Sault Ste. Marie canal traffic for the season of 1907 reached a grand total of 52,217,214 tons, which shows a net increase of twelve per cent., or 6,466,134 tons, as compared with that of the season of 1906.

Doing What We Can.

Let us be content to do the thing we can and not presume to fret because it's little.—Mrs. Browning.

PROVED BY TIME.

No Fear of Any Further Trouble.

David Price, Corydon, Ia., says: "I was in the last stage of kidney trouble — lame, weak, run down to a mere skeleton. My back was so bad I could hardly walk and the kidney secretions much disordered. A week after I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I could walk without a cane, and as I continued my health gradually returned. I was so grateful I made a public statement of my case, and now seven years have passed, I am still perfectly well."

Sold by all dealers. 50c. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

History of Ships.

Ships of note have their biographies, in many cases as interesting as those of men. Romance, adventure and pathos abound. Jay Gould's yacht Atalanta, for which he paid $140,000, has just been sold for $1750. As the gunboat Presidente, of Santo Domingo, it had been plundered and abandoned in a southern harbor.—Washington Times.

Rheumatism Prescription.

Considerable discussion is being caused among the medical fraternity by the increased use of whiskey for rheumatism. It is an almost infallible cure when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. The following formula is effective: "To one-half pint of good whiskey add one ounce of Toris Compound and one ounce of Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound. Take in tablespoonful doses before each meal and before retiring."

Toris Compound is a product of the laboratories of the Globe Pharmaceutical Co., Chicago, but it as well as the other ingredients can be had from any good druggist.

CURIOUS FLORIDA HERB.

Red Plant That Feeds Upon Ants and Other Very Small Insects.

Almost everybody knows there are such things as insectivorous or carnivorous plants, but it is doubtful if many know we have any such plants growing right here in South Florida. Nevertheless, there is a plant, or rather, herb, growing here, which is really insectivorous.

It is likely that on account of its being extremely small it has escaped attention. In fact, it seems to have been overlooked by the botanists also, as we are unable to find it classed among the sentitive plants.

This is an annual herb, and the entire plant, including the flowers, is of a deep rich red color. It rarely reaches a height of more than three inches and is never so broad. The leaves are spatulate when undisturbed, and present many small fibrillae and secrete at their tips a tenacious fluid which is capable of holding the very small insects, such as ants and the like, upon which it feeds. When any of these get lodged in the fluid and disturb these fibrillae the leaves slowly acquire a deep cup shape and sometimes curl completely up over their victim. When they have absorbed the insect they slowly recover their original shape, leaving only the skeleton of the insect remaining.

These plants grow on the very low, flat, poor and sandy lands. They appear in the late winter and early spring months.—Punta Gorda Herald.

ALEXIS MENACED BY MOB AS HE IS DEPOSED

Haitian President Leaves His Capital, Wrapped in the Tricolor.

GEN. LEGITIME SUCCEEDS HIM

Port-au-Prince Captured Without Bloodshed — Fallen Executive Boards Transport, Which Will Carry Him to Another Country.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti. — Vainly seeking protection from physical injury and insult at the hands of an armed mob of men and women by having his aged shoulders covered with a French flag, President Nord Alexis abandoned his palace and the Presidency of Haiti. He is safe now on board the French training ship Duguay Trouin.

General Legitime has been proclaimed head of the provisional government and the coup d'etat of the revolutionists is complete. They are in complete control of Port-au-Prince. An insurgent army of 5000 is marching up the peninsula.

Nord Alexis passed from the palace to the wharf through streets wellnigh packed by enraged Haitians. They heaped curses on the head of the President.

At the landing a woman fought her way to his side and aimed a blow at his heart with a knife. It fell short, and before she could renew her attack she was seized by a soldier.

A man struck Alexis a glancing blow on the neck.

Alexis turned to M. Carteron, the French Minister, who was his escort, and exclaimed mournfully:

"I told you it would be so, Your Excellency."

The French officials participated actively in the scene to the exclusion of the American. In fact, one of the revolutionary leaders charged that the American Minister, H. W. Furniss, was the chief of those encouraging Nord Alexis to resist.

The flags of various nations are flying over the doors and from the windows of the homes of foreign residents.

Notwithstanding their hostility to the fallen President, the Haitians are in dread of the landing of forces from the warships. They especially fear the men from the United States cruisers Tacoma and Des Moines, whose reputation for putting down riot and disorder has gone before.

Infantry and cavalry are patrolling the streets, and although there is a panicky feeling, it is believed there is little danger to foreigners. If there is bloodshed at all it will be among the various factions striving for supremacy.

General Antoine Simon is the acknowledged leader of the insurgent forces.

MADE HER CHILD TAKE POISON.

Chicago Woman Kills Daughter and Herself in a Memphis Hotel.

Memphis, Tenn.—Mrs. Nicholas P. Errington, of 242 Schiller street, Chicago, killed her ten-year-old daughter Therese and herself with carbolic acid at the Peabody Hotel. Mrs. Errington was undoubtedly insane from ill health.

At 2 o'clock a. m. a watchman heard the cries of the child and forced the door of the room. The woman died in the room and the child at St. Joseph's Hospital. The girl's face was fearfully burned by the acid, and it was evident the mother had forced her to drink it.

ATHLETE KILLED AT FOOTBALL.

Sergeant Bird Dowdle, of Asheville, N. C., Hurt Thanksgiving Day.

Boston, Mass. — Quartermaster-Sergeant Bird Dowdle, of Asheville, N. C., attached to the Eighty-third Company, Coast Artillery, Fort Revere, died in Carney Hospital as the result of injuries received in a football game at the fort on Thanksgiving Day. Dowdle played left tackle on the fort team in a game against Gray Academy, of Hingham. In making a hard tackle in the second half his head and neck were injured. His spine was affected and he became completely paralyzed.

KILLS SELF ON WIFE'S GRAVE.

R. F. Hass, a Prosperous Dentist, Swallows Poison—Bride a Suicide.

New York City.—Kneeling upon the grave of his young and beautiful wife—a grave but two weeks old—Dr. Rudolph F. Hass, a prosperous and prominent Harlem dentist, ended his own life by drinking prussic acid in Woodlawn Cemetery.

She was a suicide, just as he was, and just as her own mother was several years ago. "I'll soon follow Lillian," he vowed as he looked at her body in their home, No. 1696 Lexington avenue, on Friday, November 13.

Keefe Immigration Commissioner.

Daniel J. Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, was appointed commissioner-general of immigration. His home is in Detroit. Mr. Keefe was one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation of Labor, until the recent convention at Denver, when he was displaced.

LATEST NEWS

BY WIRE.

Sardine Trust Not Indicted.

Portland, Me.—A "no bill" against the Maine Mercantile Company, whose business in connection with the packing and selling of American sardines has been under investigation by the Grand Jury of the Federal Court, was reported when the jury rose.

Blue Law Revised.

Washington, D. C. — An ancient blue law was resurrected in police court when Horace O. Balucci, a barber shop proprietor, was charged with keeping his place open on Sunday. Judge Kimball said that under the law a barber shop had to be absolutely closed on Sunday.

Auto Injuries Kill Mrs. Dudley.

New York City.—Mrs. Martha S. Dudley, wife of a Topeka (Kan.) banker, who was knocked down by an automobile in Broadway, died at Roosevelt Hospital.

Thieves' Rendezvous Found.

Philadelphia, Pa. — An "underground railroad," by which thieves have been shipping thousands of dollars' worth of loot from the wholesale district here to New York City "fences," has been uncovered by the police. In their rendezvous $35,000 worth of plunder was found.

Serves One Day as Judge.

Lincoln, Neb.—J. J. Sullivan, who was appointed to the Nebraska Supreme Bench by Governor Sheldon Monday, filed his resignation on Tuesday. Governor Sheldon accepted it. Judge Sullivan took the oath of office and served one day. He declines to explain his resignation.

Hero of Tornado is Dead.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Captain John C. McLean, who saved a ferryboat laden with scores of passengers in the St. Louis tornado of 1896, is dead.

Chanler Sanity Case Postponed.

Charlottesville, Va.—The adjourned hearing in the sanity proceeding of John Armstrong Chanler, or Challoner, Amelie Rives' former husband, has been postponed until January.

Takes Divorce Record.

Chicago, Ill.—According to statistics, Peoria County, Illinois, holds the record for divorces. From November 1, 1907, to November 1, 1908, there was one divorce filed for every four and two-thirds marriage licenses. The United States census report gives Illinois the palm for divorces, the State average being one divorce for every twelve marriages.

Insane Woman Heir to $500,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Superior Court handed down a decision giving Mrs. Mary Voorman, widow of Henry Voorman, who has been for thirty-three years an inmate of the Stockton insane asylum, property from the estate valued at over $500,000. Her children get over $1,000,000 by the same decision. The case has been in the courts for many years.

Tom Johnson's Daughter Divorced.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson Mariani, daughter of Mayor Tom L. Johnson, obtained a divorce from Frederico Mariani, of New York City, a playwright. Mrs. Mariani testified that her husband had never supported her from the time she was married to him, in March, 1907, at her father's home.

Suicide For Pet Dog.

Louisville, Ky.—Overcome by grief because he had accidentally killed his pet dog, Frank Edwin Lammars, the thirteen-year-old son of a policeman, fired a bullet into his own brain at his home and died. The child had been ill with typhoid fever. During his convalescence he played with an empty revolver, and his father says he often snapped it playfully at the dog, of which he was fond. Some one had loaded the revolver.

BY CABLE.

Third Degree For Mme. Steinheil.

Paris.—The examination of Mme. Steinheil, accused of murdering her husband and her stepmother last May, was resumed by Magistrate Andre. The scene and surroundings of the crime are to be reconstructed in the Steinheil residence, and Mme. Steinheil will be further interrogated under these conditions in the hope of extorting a full confession. It is believed at the Palace of Justice that she alone planned and committed the crime.

Government and Church Disagree.

London.—In consequence of the inability of the Government to come to an agreement with the Church party regarding the Education bill, the measure has been withdrawn from the House of Commons. The Archbishop of Canterbury demanded a larger grant for non-rate-aided schools than the Government was willing to allow.

Hill Dines Ambassador.

Berlin.—Count John Heinrich von Bernstorff, the newly appointed German Ambassador to America, was a guest of Ambassador and Mrs. Hill at dinner. Among the other guests was Dr. Felix Adler, of Columbia University, New York City.

TORTURED FOR SIX MONTHS

By Terrible Itching Eczema—Baby's Suffering was Terrible — Soon Entirely Cured by Cuticura.

"Eczema appeared on my son's face. We went to a doctor who treated him for three months. Then he was so bad that his face and head were nothing but one sore and his ears looked as if they were going to fall off, so we tried another doctor for four months, the baby never getting any better. His hand and legs had big sores on them and the poor little fellow suffered so terribly that he could not sleep. After he had suffered six months we tried a set of the Cuticura Remedies and the first treatment let him sleep and rest well; in one week the sores were gone and in two months he had a clear face. Now he is two years and has never had eczema again. Mrs. Louis Beck, R. F. D. 3, San Antonio, Tex., Apr. 15, 1907."

Decorations For Women.

There are few decorations for women in Europe, the most ancient order coming from the Austrian throne. It is the decoration of the Star and Crucifix, and is given to women of high rank. Another is the Luisen, founded in memory of the beautiful Queen of Prussia, whom Napoleon insulted. This order is given to all classes of women who commit any great self-sacrifice.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (SEAL.) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Stamps For the Religious.

Belgium has a Sunday postage stamp, issued for those who do not wish to have their mail delivered on Sunday. All mail bearing the Sunday stamp is held over by the carriers for delivery Monday.

Useless Worry.

It frequently happens that a woman worries a great deal over the question of calling on another woman who doesn't care in the least whether she calls or not.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

In the seventeenth century absence from church was a punishable offense in England.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

England loses 60,000 persons every year by emigration.

BATS AS PETS.

A College Professor Has Had Several and Likes Them.

A bat in a woman's bedroom can cause more excitement than can one lone burglar or even a dozen mice.

All of which is sheer foolishness, acocrding to a writer—a male writer, it is unnecessary to say—in the Technical World. If she would but give the bat a chance he could prove to her entire satisfaction that he is an intelligent and amiable creature and not unworthy of a permanent place in the household.

Yes, the detested bat makes a most agreeable household pet. He is a most affectionate creature and will attach himself to a person as does a kindly and intelligent dog. A college professor says:

"When I was a student at the university I had two bats, which came and went freely of their own accord. In the evening they were wont to rush through the window into the neighboring garden, hunt insects, and when their hunger was appeased they would return to my room.

"They slept on a bookshelf, where they suspended themselves from a dictionary. At the present time I possess a bat that shows a touching attachment to my person and follows me about through the rooms of my house if I call it."

This advocate of bats as pets further states that when he talks pleasantly to it his present favorite raises and lowers its ears, much after the manner of a horse, blinks its eyes in a contented fashion, licks its nozzle with its tongue, and in general disports itself in a manner that indicates it is pleased and contented. When harshly spoken to it lays back its ears, shrinks away and tries to escape by climbing up the curtain.

"When I sit by lamplight in the morning working at my desk I can hardly get rid of it," he writes. "It comes and goes, rambling about the desk or climbing up my legs or else it sits on the curtain and endeavors by violent shakings of the head and shrill twitterings to excite my attention and to obtain worms—its usual food—thereby. Its appetite is indeed something uncanny. Thirty fat worms are readily taken at one meal."

Woman's Limitations.

Any woman thinks she's capable of reforming a man, but when it comes to reforming herself she employs a dressmaker.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Definition.

The difference between a liar and a humorist is that one distorts a statement and the other states a distortion.

Ungenerous Mirth.

The funniest sight the editor of this paper ever saw was at Judd Fish's hotel in Pendleton during the fair. It was a fellow with only one tooth trying to eat corn off the cob.—Dalles Optimist.

No Sure Sign.

The will of a wealthy New York man was found when read to contain only thirty words. That is no sure sign, however, that some of his disgruntled kin will not try to make it look like thirty cents.

Troubles of To-day.

In these days of scientific marvels when a man sees a mysterious monster in the air he has to guess whether it is a flying machine or a woman's hat.—New York Press.

PILES Sample treatment RED CROSS Pile and Fistula Cure and Book sent by mail FREE.
REA CO., DEPT. B. 4 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

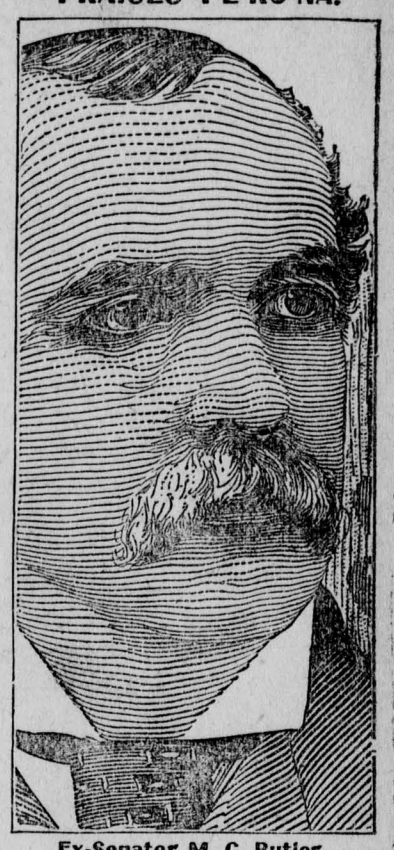
An Excellent Remedy For Coughs And Colds — All Druggists — When it Aches again

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar

Try Pike's Toothache Drops

PISO'S
Keep It on Hand!
Coughs and colds may seize any member of the family any time. Many a bad cold has been averted and much sickness and suffering has been saved by the prompt use of Piso's Cure. There is nothing like it to break up coughs and colds. There is no bronchial or lung trouble that it will not relieve. Free from opiates or harmful ingredients. Fine for children.
At all druggists', 25 cts.
25 cts. 25 cts.
CURE

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia is Often Caused by Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and is Therefore a Remedy for Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

Peruna Tablets can now be procured.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

HELP FOR WOMEN — Insist on Having Dr. MARTEL'S Preparation The Standard Remedy. AT DRUGGISTS. Send for book, "Relief for Women." FRENCH DRUG CO., 30 W. 32d St., N. Y. City.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

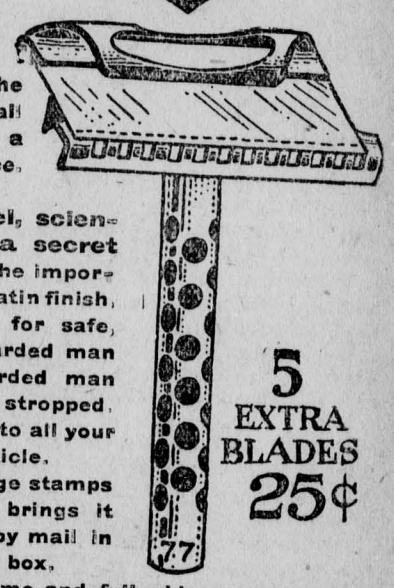
An advocate of the vegetarian diet has stated that the nut trees of the world are capable of supplying food all the year to the population of the globe. N.Y.—50

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

SAFETY RAZOR
AT LOW PRICE.
SUPERIOR TO BEST SOLD AT ANY PRICE.

25¢ Its all in Our blades — TRADE SHRP HAVR MARK



The small price is made possible by the great demand for this Razor. The small profit on each aggregating as large a sum as if we sold fewer at a greater price. The benefit is the consumer's.

The Blade is of the finest steel, scientifically made and tempered by a secret process—and the blade, of course, is the important part of any Razor. The frame is of satin finish, silver plated, and "angled" correctly for safe, quick and clean shaving. The tough bearded man finds this Razor a boon; the soft bearded man finds it a delight. These blades can be stropped.

Buy one and you will recommend it to all your friends. That is the best test of any article.

5 EXTRA BLADES 25¢

25 cts. in postage stamps or cash brings it prepaid by mail in a special box.

Write name and full address very plainly.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

AN IMITATION TAKES FOR ITS PATTERN THE REAL ARTICLE.

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?

REFUSE IMITATIONS—GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR!

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 9, 1908.

MARKLESBURG.

A fall of the beautiful last (Sunday) night.

Some of the wells in our town have failed.

Much plowing has been done by the farmers this fall.

'Squire Haffey is unable to be around because of stomach trouble.

George Isett is again confined to his bed as a result of that old army wound.

Miss Clapper, of Piney Creek, Blair Co., is the guest of her uncle, S. W. Donelson.

Mrs. George Davis and daughter, of Iowa, are visiting relatives at Marklesburg and vicinity.

Charles Johnston, an extensive contractor, of Philadelphia, made quite a pleasant stay with his nephew, Cleli Johnston, during the hunting season. In fact, Madam Rumor says that it was deer and dear that kept Charlie in this neck of timber so long.

We notice what your Trough Creek correspondent says as to the condition of our old friend J. C. Shaffer. "Cal" if there is enough of the beautiful this winter to make traveling on runners possible we are going to get on that side of Terrace and swap stories with you for an hour or two.

The different Sabbath schools are making preparations for Christmas entertainments, and will give them respectively as follows: The Methodist Sunday school on Thursday evening, the 24th inst; the Reform Sunday school on Friday evening, the 25th inst; and the Lutheran on Saturday evening the 26th inst. The Lutheran school will render a cantata with a number of parts and requiring fifty participants. Time from an hour and twenty minutes to an hour and fifty minutes.

I see that the representatives from Blair and Mifflin counties in attendance at the banquet of the Pennsylvania Motor Federation held in Philadelphia on the 2nd inst. favors the building of the road, by the state from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Now I believe that I am safe in saying that nine-tenths of the votes of Huntingdon county are opposite the limits of said road even should pass through our county, which is not likely a very small number of our people would be benefitted by it. What the people want is that the money that would be required to make the above road, be divided among the different counties so that our local roads could be improved. These are the roads that we have to do with every day in the week and in the improvement of which our taxpayers are personally interested. Good roads running parallel with our valleys and leading up to the couny-seat and to the different railroad depots are of far more benefit to the people in general in the county than one single road, and if at all, crossing the county parallel with, and close by the railroad.

BEECH RUN.

Santa Claus will soon start on his journey.

Don't forget the service at the chapel to be held this week.

Ben Wyland and wife were business callers in Huntingdon on Saturday.

M. R. Brenneman circulated among friends here Saturday and Sunday.

Albert Querry and wife were business callers in Mt. Union on Saturday last.

J. C. Dell and wife called on friends in Shaver's Creek the first of the week.

Miss Emily J. Dell has returned home after one week of experience at Cassville.

Soloman Shafer is driving the mules for Albert Querry. Solomon knows his business.

The Smith Valley Telephone Co. is going to repair their line. It is no question but what it needs it.

Joseph Patton and wife, of Altoona, accompanied by Miss Edith Dell, of Mapleton were callers at the home of J. C. Dell Sunday.

During the latter part of the season, one of our most successful hunters called on his wife to pick the feathers from his wild bird he had just picked up. This leads us to think no doubt the rooster had a wild taste.

George Ream, who is employed at the Juniata sand quarry, met with a painful accident last week while moving the lid from a powder box. He ran a splinter into his hand. At this writing Mr. Ream is getting along fine.

LATTA GROVE.

Mr. G. B. Querry drove to Langdondale on Wednesday.

Mr. Lee Dell transacted busrness at Saltlilo on Monday.

Our blacksmith, Mr. Jesse Dell, is kept very busy these days.

Mr. G. D. Lynn and Mrs. Bouse Querry are on the sick list.

Mr. J. Quincy Dell is hauling lime from O. H. Querry's limekiln.

Mr. Norman Greenland and sister, Annie, Sundayed with Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Stever.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker expects to leave soon to visit relatives in the southern part of the county.

Mr. O. M. Stever and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright are attending state grange at Altoona this week.

Miss Millie Bowman, of Calvin, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. M. A. Bowman's at Barneytown.

Mr. D. H. Dell and neice Miss Lillie Dell, of Smith valley, transacted business in Huntingdon on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, of Juniata, spent a few days recently with Mrs. Anderson's aunt, Mrs. Luden Dell.

Messrs. Herman Dell, Loyd Dell, Elbe Querry and Miss Malva Dell spent Sunday at the home of Jesse Pheasant in Smith valley.

CASSVILLE.

Many of our young people attend the meeting at Bowman's chapel.

Mrs. Annie Heaton, is visiting at the home of W. Harry Wright, 1304 Mifflin street Huntingdon.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Evans, Mrs. James Gosnell and Miss Velma, were recent visitors to our town.

Mrs. Alice Stever who has been visiting her son Lewis, near Pittsburg, returned on Wednesday.

The members of the Bethel church at Beavertown commenced a protracted meeting on Sunday evening.

We are sorry to record the serious illness of Prof. H. F. Swope, son of Mr. Wm. Swope, from typhoid fever.

Rev. Fisk who has been sent to the M. P. church of this place, has arrived with his family and they are busy getting settled in their new home.

The Methodist Sunday school will have an entertainment on Friday evening, Dec. 25th. They always have a good program so they are sure of a good audience.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac.

For 1909, ready Nov. 15, 1908, best ever sent out, beautiful covers in colors, fine portrait of Prof. Hicks in colors, all the old features and several new ones in the book. The best astronomical year book and the only one containing the original "Hicks Weather Forecasts." By mail 35c, on news stand 30c. One copy free with Word and Works, the best $1 Monthly in America. Discounts on almanacs in quantities. Agents wanted. Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis Mo. Every citizen owes it to himself, to his fellows and to Prof. Hicks to possess the "Hicks"

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Dec. 13, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Books that delight and strengthen.—Prov. iv, 1-9.

In these first nine verses of the fourth chapter of Proverbs Solomon exhorts us to get wisdom and understanding. He tells of his own experience and how his father had taught him and enjoined him to get wisdom and understanding. We must remember, however, that "wisdom" is used in Proverbs in a different sense from what we use it. It refers not so much to intellectual as to practical knowledge, the knowledge that tells us what is right and wrong and that helps us to do the right and avoid the wrong. The word as used by Solomon has a large moral element in it. It is with this meaning that he says: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting, get understanding. Exalt her and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor, when thou dost embrace her she shall give to thine head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee." These are the blessings that shall come to those who are wise enough to do good and to avoid evil. Life is the result of such wisdom. "Let thine heart retain my words; keep my commandments and live."

One of the chief sources of obtaining wisdom is through books. Parental instruction comes largely from experience, and how wise we would be if we would heed it, for it would mean life. But books form no small part in the making up of our character, the result of practical wisdom. The chief end in reading, therefore, should be the development not of the mind, but of the heart, the ennobling of character which alone is "an ornament of grace" and a "crown of glory."

From the Bible, the book of books, down there are thousands of good books that can both delight and strengthen us, that will interest and enrich and enoble us. But there are other books—books that degrade and debase moral character. An important phase of the book question is, therefore, the selection of the books that we are to preach. This selection will depend upon our training and natural disposition. Parents and teachers should assist children to develop a taste only for inspiring and ennobling literature. There are few things more debasing than a taste—yea, a craving—for impure books. No true Christian Endeavor girl should hide away and take stolen glances at a book she would not want her mother to see, nor should the boys read what they know their fathers would not approve. If we do not possess it already, let us cultivate a taste for good books only, the masterpieces of the world's great writers, and, above all, for the Bible, God's book from heaven.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xix, 8-10; xciv, 12; Prov. iii, 13-23; viii, 10, 11, 33-35; Job xxviii, 12-28; Isa. viii, 19, 20; Mal. iii, 16; John v, 39; I Tim. iv, 13; II Tim. iii, 14-16.

FOR SALE—12 Head of good young mules; will sell cheap. Call on H. O. ANDREWS, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

NOTICE—Having this date purchased of the owner all the personal property in, about and belonging to the Hotel Clairndon, I have left the same in the hotel for use therein. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said personal property.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Henderson Township, Nov. 28, 1908.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,
DENTIST.
621 Washington Street
Huntingdon, Pa.

All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

Myron McClain,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,
CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry. People's and Saltillo lines.

STAGE ROUTE.

The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m.; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept. 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—
All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.
Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—
and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Central Banking Co
MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Would You Throw Away $1,000 ?

The man who could save and bank $5 per month and doesn't do it is throwing away $60 per year—the gross earning power of $1,000 at 6 per cent. interest.

Safe investments which annually pay 6 per cent. net are not so plentiful as they used to be.

Why not start an account with us and conserve this "1,000 earning?" You can open an account with a $5 deposit, or even less. Come in and let us talk over the matter.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

NEW POST CARDS
In Great Variety at
THE ITEM STATIONERY DEP'T.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,

Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

McKELVEY & FIELDS.
GENERAL INSURANCE
And Real Estate Agents,
MOUNT UNION, PA.
L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Christmas Spirit is Abroad.

THIS STORE IS FILLED WITH HAPPY SUGGESTIONS TO HELP MAKE YOUR
CHRISTMAS BUYING
easy and economical
YOU CANNOT COME TOO OFTEN TO FIND SOMETHING NEW, INTERESTING AND PROFITABLE. IF YOU CANNOT COME, WRITE US.
YOU WILL FIND SOMETHING FOR EVERY ONE YOU HAVE TO BUY FOR, SOMETHING NEW AND DIFFERENT FROM WHAT YOU HAVE SEEN BEFORE.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Reliable Goods At Parker's.

For some days past we have been receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS and SHOES which we bought after learning the needs of our customers. The new dry goods comprise Muslins, Canton Flannels, Outing Flannels, late style prints in Calicoes, Ginghams and Ticking.

OUR NEW SHOES

consist of Black and Tan, both in work and dress shoes, and the quality of leather and workmanship is of the best. The new goods are all seasonable and before making purchases elsewhere we invite you to call and examine our stock and learn prices.

We exchange goods for farm products and invite our farmer friends to trade with us.

A. M. PARKER'S
WHERE YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

The Choicest Cigars and Tobacco

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor,
Basement, S. E. Cor. Wright Building, Mapleton Depot, Pa.